HOME RULE.

Britons Slaves in One Part of the Queen's Dominions.

T. P. O'Connor Talks of the Change Coming Over British Public Opinion.

Social Problems for the Government to Face During the Winter.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., writes from London to THE GLOBE, under date of Saturday. Oct. 29:

London to The Globe, under date of Saturday. Oct. 29:

Wilfr de Blunts arrest, trial and sentence bring home to the mind of Saxon England that there is one part of the Queen's dominions where even Eritons are treated like slaves. The trial and accessories cannot fail to have a wholesome effect on England, where Blunt is well-known for highmindedness, generosity, charity and culture. The blundering brutality of the Irish government was again exhibited at Loughrea, where the police, on T. msday night, attacked a peaceable meeting, assembled to welcome Blunt on his arrival there to pay a visit to B shop Duggan.

The government has already marked the change coming over English public opinion, and I will venture to prophecy that the effect will be disastrous to the ministry at the bye elections, except in spos where Toryism is complete master of the fiel. Probably the first electoral struggles will take place as soon as Parliament neets. In the metropol tan division of Deptford, in which W. C. Evylin, the Tory nember, vacates his seat because he is not ble conscientiously to support the existing forerion government in its Irish policy, it is almost certain that Wilfrid Blunt will be put forward as the Gladstonian candilate. By that time he will be in prison in freland unless Chief Secretary Balfour and the Irish judges come to their senses in the meant me.

London will then have an opportunity of

London w.ll then have an opportunity of howing whether it favors Balfour's system f government by imprisonment, assassiation and murderous police outrages. The sesult, I tel confident, will be a staggering low for Salisbury's government.

The demonstrations of the unemployed in Tafalgar square still cont une and are

blow for Salisbury's government.

The demonstrations of the unemployed in Trafalgar square still continue, and are growing more significant nightly, increasing rap dly in numbers and resolution. The mass of destitution at present in London, of which proofs a e supplied by these domonstrations, is simply appalling. No one can look at the emariated fares and lean, gaint figures of the thousands of men who daily assemble and clan or for bread or work, but must confess the reality of the distress and the urgent need for relief.

On Friday a deputation waited on the board of works, which, by the by, is not a bad opy of the old Tammany ring, to demand that steps be immed ately taken to elect a number of artisans' dwellings, in order to give employment to the destitute. After a stormy scene the deputation withdrew, stating to the commissioners that if their demand was not complied with the whole body of unemployed would come to Spring Gardens to know the relieve the distress, or London this winter will witness scenes of formidable and dangerous disorder. The people here will not starve forper in the midst of boundless wealth and unbrided luxury.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P.

TYRANNY RUNNING RIOT.

Chamberlain Utterly Discredited by His Speeches in Ulster.

Writing from London to a Boston paper Mr. Clancy says that Gladstone, no doubt, has given once more a tremendous impulse has given once more a tremendous impulse to the home rule government in Great Britain, and the greatest possible good has been done also by the weighty speech of Lord Spencer at Edinburgh. A great effect in the same direction has unwittingly been produced by Hartington, because it is now clearly seen that he is opposed, not merely clearly seen that he is opposed not merely clearly seen that he is opposed, not merely clearly seen that he is opposed not merely clearly seen that he is not merely clearly seen th ure of home rule whatever Hartington's last speech, in fact, has completely discouraged the Liberal Unionists, rank and file, and the effect of it in this way w.ll, if I am not mistaken, be soon seen in the secession of several members of that party back to Cladytone

But, more than Gladstone, Spencer and Ha t ngton, are events in Ireland help ng on the home rule cause. The brutalit es and illegalities of Balfour are exciting universal indignation. The arrest and prosecution of Blunt and the indignites, to which even his wife have been subjected at Woodford, have brought home more clearly than almost anything else to the British mind the naked and ruthless tyranny that now runs ract. In Ireland, at the same time, the failure of the government to suppress even a single branch of the league has covered it with contempt in the eyes both of Great Brita n and of Ireland. How long the contest will last is, however, an undetermined point. The Tories will hold on certainly till the meeting of Parliament, but what may happen when Parliament reassembles is the real point, and I am not at all sure that, if things continue as they are, with But, more than Gladstone, Spencer and all sure that, if things continue as they are the Liberal Unionists will continue after the Eneral Un (hists will continue after the session opens, to support a policy which, if they porsist in, will damn them forever. Chamberlain is fighting on to the last, but he no longer counts. His Ulster tour has finished his career as a man of in-

STRONGLY DENOUNCED.

A Former Irish Secretary Condemn

the Policy of Balfour. Sir George O. Trevelyan delivered an ad he regretted that a grand chance had been missed by the Unionist-Liberals. Instead | ident, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; secretary of remaining independent and insisting Elia C. Lapham of New York; treasurer upon concessions necessary to perfect Mr. H. L. T. Wolcott of Massach setts. Aud stituted a comparison between the present Irish government and the administration of Lord Spencer and him ef. He sad that their administration hid drawn the tribute from Mr. Chamber ain that they had ruled on an even keel"; but that coul not be said of the present government. He shudered to think what would be the condition of feeling in Ireland in five years if the present policy was continued.

After strongly denouncing the retempt to suppress freedom of speech and the right of yublic meeting in Ireland, he conculd dwith a stirring appeal to the Welsh people, whose own experience of English government, he said, had led them to sympath ze with Ireland.

Sir Charles Russell, speaking at Corydon

whose own experience of English government, he said, had led them to sympathize with Ineland.

Sir Charles Russell, speaking at Corydon last evening, taunted M. Chamberlain with off ring as security for his land scheme local bodies composed of men whom he had denounced as unit to govern.

Mr. Blake, crown solicitor at Cork, has resigned. He declares that the crimes act leaves him no dicretion in judging whether in accused pers in is guilty or not in the believes, moreover, that the act is directed against the political opponents of the government.

the government.

The Du lin correspondent of the Times says there is a unanimity of feeling in that city that Mr. Blunt's sentence is too ling, and that the sentence is disapproved by

NOTES OF THE CONFLICT.

Police and Politicians Equally Active in Keeping up the Excitement. Mr. Gladstone advises the people to settle the Irish que tion, otherwise no English business could be transacted in Parliament. James Donnelly, the dyn miter who was onvi ted in 1883 at Edinburgh, has died in Chatham prison. An inquest he'd over its body showed that he died of consump-

L. P. Hayden, member for South Leitrim and a Nationalist, has been arrested at Mul-lingar for a breach of the crimes act. He was cheered by the people while on the way to the station.

way to the station.

Mr. Wilfr'd Blunt, while travelling to Loughrea Friday, addressed three meetings and was cheered by crowds. At Loughrea the p-lice charged the erowd that had gathered to meet him using their hatons. The

breed of horses on British race courses. Mr. Blunt is a great favorite of Mr. Gladstone.

Wilfrid Blunt, who was arrested at Woodford for speaking at a proclaimed meeting, has been found guity of violating the Irish crimes act, and sentenced to two minths imprisonment. Notice was given by the defendant's counsel of appeal from the verdet.

Snell, took hold of the iron ramrod to pull it cut. Suddenly the gun was discharged and the ramrod struck young Snell in the lower part of the left arm, passed through it, entired his left side came out near his spine and fell on the ground about six rods distant. It is not likely that he will recover, det.

Lady Anne Blunt, who was said to have Lady Anne Blunt, who was said to have been ill-treated by the police at the time of the arrest of her husband. Wilfrid Blunt, at the Lish meeting at Woodford, is the dan, hter of Ada, the only child of the great poet Lord Byron. Ada, to whom so many stanzas were addressed by her talented father, married the present Earl of Love-lace.

lace.

Mr. Blaine says whatever strengthens Gladstone's po ition strengthens the Irish cause and adds to the number of Englishmen who will espouse it. The friends of Ireland in America should therefore k epithis point steadily in view. Mr. Gladstone believes that home rule for Ireland is just as reasonable as home rule for England, and that toth can and should be maintained under the flag of the same empire, in peace, in harmony, in prosperity. Under Mr. Gladstone's lead this question is taking hold upon the hearts and consciences of a large class of Englishmen, who are ready and eager to do justice to a long oppressed people. As contidence grows and strengthens between the Irish Home Rulers and the Liberals of England a very strong party will be organized, which they will endeavor to make, under Gladstone's leadership, the vanguard of enlightened opinion for the British isles.

The seventh annual conference of the Irish League of Grent Britan was held at Cardiff Laturday. Thomas Power Connor and Messrs. Biggar Nolen and Foley were present. Mr. O Connor said that the past year was the most important since their establishment. Their practical duty now was to ensure the registration of every Irishman in the country who was entitled to yet. The speaker said he cordially accepted the principle that one man should have only one vote. It was gratifying, he said, to find that in the face of the growing bitterness and the unscrupulousness of the attacks on the Irish leaders, they came off scathe ess, and the more bitter the a tacks the deeper were the cordiality and enthysiasm of the British public. The usual resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Association for the Advancement of Workingmen's Interests - Dr. Mc-

Glynn and Henry George Commended. NEW YORK, Oct. 26 .- A meeting of Episopal clergymen and laymen was held to day in the lecture room of Calvary Church, East Twenty-third street, under the auspices of the recently formed "church assoation for the advancement of the interests

Rev. Dr. Decosta presided and explained the objects of the association and read its constitution, which declares that God is the sole possessor of the earth, man be ng but the steward of God's bounties: that it is the duty of every man to labor; that labor should be the standard of social worth; and that when the divinely-intended opportunity to labor is given to all men, one great cause of the present widespread suftering and destitution will be removed.

The nethods of the assoc at on are defined as prayer, sermons on the labor question, the proper use of the press and of the labor tracts, lectures, the encouragement by prec pt and example of a conscientious use of the ballot, and study of social questions in the light of the incarnation.

B. shop F. D. Huntington of Central New York spoke in support of the foregoing platform. He dwelt eloquently on the necess ty of bringing the church and the poor into closer relations. While with outespecially declaring any approval of the r political platform, he paid a h gh tribute to the earnestness, eloquence and un elifish devotion which he asserted Dr. McGlynn and Henry George had exhibited on behalf of the laboring men. the duty of every man to labor; that labor

offered by key. Father 3. O. S. Hattington, president of the Order of the White Cross and a supporter of Henry George's the ries, declaring that the association had nothing to do with politics. A resolution offered by Rev. John W. Kramer, al. o a Henry George man, was then adopted, indersing the platform of the association.

Among those who then joined in the discussion of the general subject were J. L. Dunham of Sharon, N. Y., a farmer, who is addive in the George movement, and several of the clerxymen present, among whom were Rev. Messrs. Tiffany, Darlington, Anketell, Bogys, Tompkins, Whittaker, Dows, Wisner, Kimber, Dutty, Harris, Perkins, McKay, Smith, Davenport, Baker, Dorman, Wilson, Tutele, Kinney, Mitchell, Goodwin, Roberts, Dunnell and Townsend. Dr. Davenport of ticised the platform as raising a theological question touching the incarnation of Christ. Another thought it too elastic. Another feared that its adopt on would cause them to drift into the political fight.

Father Huntington was asked to explain the United Labor platform, and did so, declaring that this was a matter of life or clearing that this was a matter of life or the subject. He was glad to see the clergy becoming interested. He would not say that the clergy were in the habit of condoning the sins of rich men, but he feared that with some of them a rich good man was a little better than a poor good man. (Laughter.)

WOMEN'S CONCRESS CLOSED.

Valuable Papers Read and Distin guished Women Chosen Officers. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-The Congress of by Miss Mary Wright Sewall of Indiana on

The following officers were elected: Pres upon concessions necessary to perfect Mr. Gladstone's scheme, they had seen fit to blindly support the Tory government in pursaing a policy that would excite the hatred of the Irish people, and which had led and could only lead to calamities. He instituted a comparison between the present trish government and the administration of Lord Spencer and him e.f. He sad that their administration h d drawn the tribute from Mr. Chamber ain that they had ruled "on an even keel"; but that coul not be said of the present government. He shuld the said of the present government. He shuled "on an even keel"; but that coul not be said of the present government. He shuled to think what would be the conditions.

Canada.

After the session Mme. M. J. Demorest tendered the delegates a reception at her residence. This even ng Mrs. Howe read a paper on "Alistophanes," and Miss Wendell one on "Freedom of Fate," and the congress closed.

"LITTLE" MARCARET BLANCHARD. She is Five Years Old and Weighs 170 Pounds.

At 7 Wallace court, Charlestown, is an interesting young lady on a visit with her parents from her native place, White Bay, Holl ng Point, N. F. Her name is Margaret Blanchard, and she is destined to make a Blanchard, and she is destined to make a reputat on in the world. She is nearly 5 years old and weighs about 170 peunds; her waist measures 48 inc es and her stockin s are as big as 10-cent sait bags. Her height is about 5 feet. She developed so fast in early ufancy that before she was 5 months old she sat at table and ate the same food as grown-up folks. Her superfluous adipose tissue does not seem to trouble her, for she is as lively as a cricket. adipose tis ue does not seem to trouble her for she is as lively as a cricket.

MR. BEECHER'S REMAINS.

They Are Laid in Their Final Resting Place Overlooking the Bay. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-The body of the late Henry Ward Beecher, which has remained in the reception vault of Greenwood cemetery since the funeral, has now been de posited in its final resting place, a magnificent location in the new portion of the cemetery, overlooking the lay. The transfer of the body to the tomb was private, at Mrs. Beecher's wish.

CAN HE LEGALLY CONTRIBUTE?

A Government Clerk Wants to Help Pay Campaign Expenses in New York. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-The Post, admin istration organ, publishes the following let-ter from a clerk in the government printing

ter from a clerk in the government printing office this morning:

"I notice in the Post of this (yesterday) morn ng that the Pres dent has made his annual contribution to the campaign fund of the New York Democratic State committee. While not a voter in that State, I am free from any political demands in my own State this year, and I desire to lend my mite in New York York, where all Republican efforts appear centred, to establish the picket I ne of the contest of 1888. I know many others, New York voters, as well as he nocrats, out of their States, at present in Washington, who are anxious to act with me in this direction.

"Will you indicate a way by which this may be done wit, out a violation of law or the expinse of purchase of numerous money orders, drafts or other current means of exchange?

"(Signed) George P. Sargent.

The Post, in reply, states that a represent was a supportant of the contest of the contest of the contest of the current means of exchange?

"(Signed) George P. Sargent.

The Post, in reply states that a representative of the New York Demo ratio committee will come here soon to receive contributions of this character, which, in its opinion, can be made without vio ating the law. Meantime, the Post itself offers to receive and forward any contributions received for the New York campaign fund.

SECRETARY BAYARD'S FIANCEE. Nearly Forty Years Old But Prepos-

IS NOT REPENTANT.

Dr. McGlynn Den.es that He is to Ask Forgiveness of the Church.

ELMIRA. N. Y., Oct. 27.-Dr. McGlyn lectured here this evening on the land tax question and in support of the United Pennsylvania depot in Chicago on Friday. Labor State ticket. A despatch from Pitts-burg, which state that Rev. Father Bren-dered men, lying face downward across Glynn was about to ask forgiveness of the head. The body was that of a young man 21

The despatch is untrue from beginning to end. Rev. Dr. Burbe'l of New York and Bishop Moore of Florida were never students in the American College in Rome, as stat d, and no man named Brennan was a cassmate of theirs or mine, either in the propaganda or in the American College. The story is false that Brenn n and the others named or any one, met me, and that Harren of West Endgewater Reavence.

SUIT FOR AN ISLAND.

The State of Kentucky Sued by Indi ana, and Papers Served.

Louisville. Ky., Oct. 27.-The State of Women this afternoon listened to a paper for the possession of Green river Island. Women as Educators." Miss Mary E. United States Marshal Gross a deputy Sir George O. Trevelyan delivered an address at Bangor Friday evening. He said in the West."

The Growth of Art under the marshal of District of Columbia and empowering him to serve the necessary and empowering him to serve the necessary and empowering him to serve the necessary documents on the governor of Kentucky. Green river island is situated in the Ohio opposite the mouth of Green river and just above Evansville, Ind. During low water it is connected with the mainland of Indiana and as the latter State claims all territory within low water line, she now asks possession of the island which has always been treated as a part of Kentucky. treated as a part of Kentucky.

CHASTLY FUNERAL SCENE.

Runaway Horses Demcl'sh the Hearse and Fatally Injure the Minister. TIFFIN. O., Oct. 27 .- At a funeral near Sycamore today the team attached to the hearse ran away and the vehicle was reduced almost to k indling wood. The coffin was dashed to the ground, the lid torn off was dashed to the ground, the lid torn off and the corpse rolled into a ditch by the roadside. Other teams took fright and a general panic ensued. Women fainted, men jumped from the carriages, wagens were overturned, horses became entangled in the general wreck and several persons were more or less seriously injured.

Rev. Mr. Howells, who was to have conducted the funeral exercises, was perhaps fatally injured.

COWHIDED BY A WOMAN.

The Proprietor of a Cutting Establishment Bad'y Whipped. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 26.-Mrs. D. W Moody, with two rawhide whips and blood in her eye, called at the establishment of John C. Hanover & Co., proprietors of the Hanover merchant tailor system of garment Hanover merchant tailor system of garment cutting, and called for John C. Hanover. When that gentle men put in an appearance Mrs. Moody gave him a severe whip ing She asserts that Hanover has scandalized her, her pupils, and spoke lightly of her business, which is similar to that of Hanover. Hanover has sworn out a warrant for Mrs. Moody's arrest.

NEW MEANS OF WARFARE.

Smolianinoff's Experiments Nitro-glycerine. NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.-Mr. Smelian-inoff made further experiments in firing

gun was used and service charge and powder. Nine shells containing nitro-glycerine were fired successfully. Three shells were fired aga nst masonry without the inventor's igniter to prove that the fin'd can be fired without its explosion from the discharge of the rise. The distance fired was 48 yards. With the other six shells the inventor's igniter was used, and they were fired over the water, exploding in the air at a distance of about a mile and a half. Each shell was completely destroyed. The experiments are made before a board of naval origers composed of Lieutenant-Commander Rohrer. Lieutenant Holman and Professor Monroe, all of whom agree that the invention is one of great importance.

It is reported that Jardine, Mattison & Co. have concluded to contract with the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, for a supply of \$3,00,000 worth of war materia's. The steamer also brought Chinese papers containing the China-American Bank, concerning the China-American Bank gun was used and service charge and powway to the station.

Mr. Wilfr d Blunt, while travelling to Loughrea Friday, addressed three aneetings and was cheered by crowds. At Loughrea the p lice charged the crowd that had gathered to meet him, using their batons. The mob replied with sticks and stenes, but were compelled to disperse.

Wilfrid Blunt belongs to a Sussex county yearly amily, and served for some years in the fiplomatic service. He is chiefly known or his advocacy of and intimacy with Arabi Pasha, the Egypt an insurgent leader, while in the turf his name is associated with several full attempts to popularize the Arabi Pasha. The books are defined successfully. Three shells were fired against masonry without the inventor's igniter to prove that the fiplid can be fired without its explosion from the discharge of the new parts of \$125,000. The company employed 400 bunds and did a business of \$250,000 a year.

Pierced by a Ramrod.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—At Luzerne yes terday a number of boys were playing with an old army musket. Two boys, aged about real futile attempts to popularize the Arabi 12 years, sons of Edward Hall and William

POLITICAL STRAWS.

Democrats Hopeful of Success in Massachusetts.

Lovering's Record During the War Compared to That of Ames.

Gorman's Great Victory in Maryland-Notes from Other States.

The prospects of Democratic success in Massachusetts were never more favorable. The greatest enthus asm is displayed by the friends of Lovering, the veteran soldier and ex-congressman, who gains wherever he is heard or where his record is made known During the past week much has been heard of Governor Ames' military record. The fact that he was, up to 1860, prominent in militia circles, and that he then Tucker opened for the condemned Anarchresigned, and did not go to the front in the war, has been made use of with pitiless of jurisdiction raised by the appeal for the effect. Against this record is placed writ of error. Mr. Tucker argued that by the war services of the Democratic candidate, Henry Bacon Lovering of Lynn, the Illinois court the Anarchists were who rerved in a Massachusetts regiment, convicted of a capital offence withand lost a leg in the fight at Winchester. Out due process of law, contrary The Democratic candidate for lieutenant- to the guarantees of the fourteenth which, it is claimed, is on the side of the statute makes competent a juror with a

See that the control of the campa gn for an off year has been the increased ergestration, the advantage of which, it is claimed, it is on the side of the personal process of law implies and requires a trial if the increased ergestration the advantage of which, it is claimed, it is on the side of the personal process of law implies and requires a trial if the increased ergostration is not seen to the increased ergostration in the side of the personal process of law implies and requires a trial if the increased ergostration is not seen to the increased ergostration in the side of the personal process of law implies and requires a trial in the increased of the personal process of law implies and requires a trial in the increased of the personal process of law implies and requires a trial process of law implies and requires a trial in the increased of the personal process of law implies and requires a trial process of the law in the side of the process of law implies and requires a trial process of law implies and requires a trial process of law implies and requires a trial process of the law in the side of the process of law implies and requires a trial process of the law in the side of the process of the proposal before an advantage of the problem of the law in the side of the process of law in the side of law in the side of the process of law in the side of the proce

Dead Body of a Young Man Found in a Railroad Depot in Chicago.

A carriage shipped from New Haven Conn., to Studebaker Brothers' wagon fac nan of Newark, N. J., had said that Dr. Mc- the seat. There was a builet hole in his church and reinstatement was shown to the doctor, who sa d:

or 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, with light moustache, light brown beard, dark trousers, soft felt hat, laced shoes and

rubber coat. In the pockets were a ticket for a reception to be given Friday night by B aver Valley Assembly of Glass Pac ers, No. 10,399, at Workingmen's 1ink, Rochester, Penn., and a check for 40 cents at "Abel's restaurant."

The body was identified as that of Barney Harren of West Bridgewater, Beaver county. Penn. Everything else about the case seems to be a mystery. The carriage was entirely enclosed by a crate for protection, and covered with a heavy waterpioof cloth. and covered with a heavy waterpoof cloth. No bar of the crate ws missing and the body of a man could not be forced between the bars. The tapestry and belongings of the carriage were thood-stained. No pistol was found in crabout the vehicle. The man

must have been dead two or three days. ONCE A POWER IN POLITICS.

Death in Florida of Rev. C. H. Pearce

a Colored Preacher. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 28.-Rev. C. H. Pearce, colored, was buried here today. Bishop Pearce, as he was generally known. at one time wielded more political influence over his race than any other man n the Southern States. He came to Florida from the Bahamas during the 'ate war, and settled in 't'al'ahassee, where he was elected to several offices. In the reconstruct on period he was a power in politi's, and gave great aid to the carnet-bag element, which caioled him to a degree that was remarkable. He, however, with the dawnfall of h's party in this State passed into obscurity, and little h's be en heard of him singe. He died last Wednesday.

NEW BISHOPRICS FOUNDED.

Missionary Fields Provided for by the Episcopal Ecclesiastics.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 28.-The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcoal church reconvened this morning in St. James' Church. An elect on took place for mi sionary bishop of the new jurisdiction of Nevada and Utah, which resulted in the choice of Rev. A. Leonard of Atchison, Rev. J. S. Johnson of Mobile was elected missionary bishop of western Texas. Alaska has been made a missionary jurisdiction, but the election of a bishop for that territory has been pestponed until the next meeting of the house.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Numbers of Chinamen Lost in a Typhoon-The China-American Bank. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.-The steamship Gaelic arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama and brings advices to the effect that on Sept. 15 the Chinese transport Waylee was lost in Pes-Europeans were drowned. The British Europeans were drowned. The British bark Oxford was stranded on the Bataan coast Sept. 19, but no lives were lost. It is also reported that the steamer An on encountered a typhcon, during which the second officer and 24 Chinese were washed overboard and drowned. The typhcon is reported from various places in the China sea, and nearly all vessels arriving at Hong Kong are reported as having suffered more or less.

or less. It is reported that Jardine, Mattison &

United States, but the vice president will be sent to China to attend to business there.

The remaining articles then provide for the coinage of silver or gold money by the hank, and for the issue of paper money to the amount of one-half of the capital of the bank. The concessions heretofore mentioned to the effect that the bank is to be the med "m of all loans for the construction of the railway and telegraph lines in the empire a e then cited. The agreement as published shows that the name of Mr. Vanderbilt was employed in the negotiations by Count Mtkiewicz and that the United States government was mentioned as being cogn zant of the proposed agreement. The Shanghai Courier, speaking of the concessions, mentioned to the concessions, mentioned to the concessions, mentioned the concessions, mentioned to the concessions, mentioned the concessions, mentioned to the concessions, mentioned to the concessions, mentioned the concessions, mentioned the concessions, mentioned to the concessions, mentioned the concessions, mentioned to the concessions, mentioned the concessions, mentioned to the concessions, mentioned the concessions. proposed agreement. The Shanghai Courier, speaking of the concessions, mentions the Phil delphia synd cate as having obtained all the rights under the agreement, and that the bank would be established.

THE ANARCHISTS' APPEAL.

General Butler's Argument Before the Unites States Supreme Court-Foreign Agitators Having a Voice in the

Matter. Thursday afternoon the United States Supreme Court announced its readiness to ernor is also a war veteran. A feature amendment to the constitution; that due of the campaign for an off year has been process of law implies and requires a trial the increased registration, the advantage of by an impartial jury; that the Illinois

General Butler then avers that Spies, never having teen naturalized, is an alien, that the search and se zure of h is desk and papers was illegal, and that the Supreme Court of Illino's de lined to inquire into its illegality. The claim that while on trait or his life the prisener waived the safeguards that his own nation and the United States had thrown around him is met by the axiom that in a capital trial the priseners cannot waive wittingly or unwittingly. cannot waive, wittingly or unwittingly, withing which may affect the issue in that

in the case of Spies and Fielden, after the in the case of Spies and Fielden, after the adv of peace and amity wth countries hich assured them protection from any ringe in due process of law by all inture ate laws, the quest on now ar ses, or not seprisoners be tried for an alleged crime a different manner and with different runs of procedure, by a State, from that hield existed when these rights accrued? If it is due process of law in this country hat men, not being out aws, can be senenced to death in their as sence from the curt, being shut up in prison, which has ever been done in any court in any civil

STEWART'S MILLIONS.

Daughter of Mrs. Stewart's Sister. NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Ex-Judge Henry Hilton and the other beneficiaries under the will of the late Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart have another lit gant to fight in Miss Ro alie Butler, sister of Prescott Hall But-Court today, she asks that the probate be revoked, asserting fraud and undue in fluence. She claims that the original will of July 5, 1877, with codicils running down to Nov. 30, 1885, appointing Henry Hilton and Charles Clinch e ecutors, was not the last will of Mrs. Stewart She further asserts that these papers were obtained through the fraud, undue influence and circumvention of Henry Hilton. Certain portions of the will and codicils are then specifically mentioned as having been procured through fraud, notably those giving bequests and powers to Hilton. Miss Buller then says that she is a daughter of Louisa C. Butler, deceased, who was the wife of Charles E. Butler and a sister of Mrs. Stewart, and one of the next of kin. Joseph Choate is Miss Butler's counsel.

COPPER-COLORED VICTIMS.

Impositions on Peaceful Arizona Indians.

Peace Endangered by White Men's Greed for Their Lands.

Story of the Wrongs of Chief Eskimizin and His Band.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Some weeks ago the military authorities of Arizona Territory reported to the War Department that he sheriff of Pinal county held warrants, the levality of which was questional for the levality of the le the legalty of which was questioned, for the arrest of Eskimizin and other Indians living on the San Pedro river in that Territory, upon charges of grand larceny and resisting arrest, and had called upon Captain Pierce, the commanding military officer at the San Carles agency, who was also acting Indian agent, to aid him in making the arrests. General Miles, in reporting the matter to General Howard, expressed opinion that an attempted arrest of these 28 Indians, by local civil officers, would prove a serious matter, if it did not

the American and British consuls on the islands a day or two before his surrender. involve the Territory in an Indian war.

The whole history of the affar is now Following is the full text of the letter: Following is the full text of the letter:

"I. Malietoa, King of Samoa, write this letter to you as I am now in distress. W) en the chief Tamasese and others first communed the present transles it was my wish to punish them and put an end to the rebelien they had raised. Acting! however, on the advice and under the assurances of the British and American consuls, I reflained from doing so. I was repeatedly told by the representatives of the Brit sh and American governments that they would afford me and my government assistance and protection if I abstained from doing any hing that might ade public in a report just re eived at the Indian office from Lientenant J. W. Watson of the feath Cavairy, transmitted by Captain Pierce, from which it appears that the Indians have long been the victims of outrageous persecution by the wnites. From the Indian officials it is learned that Eskimicin was until within the last few years the head chief of the Aravaipa and Pinal Apaches, for whose occupation the San Carlos reservation was originally established.

He was a Powerful Chief

and had great influence with his tribe, of which the since notorious Geronimo was a member. Nine years ago Eskimizin and a number of his followers. of their own accord, desiring to live in peace with the whites, abandoned the tribal relations and whites, abandoned the tribal relations and took up lands in the San Pedro valley under the Indian homes ead law. They built comfo.table houses and barns, irrigated and lenced the r lands, and by the rown unaided industry accumulated considerable property.

It was an entirely new departure in the h story of these hitherto fierce Apaches, and the literior Department did everything linits power to assist and protect them, as

and the Interior Department did everything in its power to assist and protect them, as did also the officers of the army stationed in the vicinity. Before long, however, white settlers or gan to encroach upon their lands, and unsuccessful attempts were made to dispossess them of the tracts to which the Indians had entailed title. The report shows that since that time they have been the constant victims of maitreatment, trickery. Threats of Violence

and imposit ons in numberless ways. Many of them have been arrested, the report asserts, and taken before distant justices of the pull of accused. Attorney the fining to the question of the competency of the Hunt insisted that the personnel of the jury which the distance of the court or be insidered by it in this proceeding. He demanded the jury laws of Illinois. They wese most itutional and in ke ping with the manged condition of the times. General Butler's argument sets up the main that, inasmuch as a vast majority of the citizens of the United States and of the wherit certain privileges and immunities and among them, and the most thoroughly mown and defined, was the trial by ury or all high crim s, exemption from search and seizure without warrant of law, projection from self-accusation when a watness, and not to be deprived of life, liberty or roperty without due process of law.

If there could be any doubt what is the learning of privileges and immunities of a tizen of the United States, and how far the citizen is protected by them as with a sefensive armor, the prisoners. Spies and lelden, stand upon an impregnable round.

General Butler then avers that Spies. of them have been arrested, the report asmital, hal not been complied with. The Indian officials pronounce the affair a shameful out age upon peac ful and lawabiding Indians, and will take such steps as may be necessary to r store to the Indians their abandoned property.

STOLEN FROM UNCLE SAM.

The Cashier of the Sub-Treasury in New York Leaves for the Thieves' Paradise, Canada, With \$100,000. New York, Oct. 26.-The fact became known late ton ght that the cashier of the sub-treasury here, Henry M. Jackson, was a defaulter and had fled to Canada, The discrepancy in his accounts was first discovered on Saturday last when he failed to appear at his desk. A hasty examination by Treasurer Canda

showed a defalcation of \$10,000, and this. so far, seems the extent of the theft from

A hasty examination by Treasurer Canda showed a defactation of \$10,000, and this is decountry before and there is no either of correcting that mis onduct which can be afforded by the highest court in the land, it was the control of the land, it was the court of the land, it was the land of the land Washington, Oct. 30.-It is learned that A Law Student Disappears with

MORMON "COMBINE."

Alleged Conspiracy Between Mormon Another Cla'mant Appears in the B's lops and Governor Zulick. fucson, Ari., Oct. 30.-The Star pub lishes this morning a circular letter from H. B. Clawson, Mormon bishop in Utah, which has been re eived by the Mormon electors throughout the Territory. It is as follows: Rosalie Butler, sister of Prescott Hall Butler. In her petition, filed in the Surrogate's Court today, she asks that the probate be revoked, asserting fraud and undue influence. She claims that the original will of July 5, 1877, with coded is running down to Nov. 30, 1885, appointing Henry Hilton and Charles Clinch elecutors, was not the last will of Mrs. Stewart She further asserts that these papers were obtained through the fraud, undue influence and circumvention of Henry Hilton. Certain

ten Governor Zulick's private secretary was editor of the paper.

The Star says editor ally: "Mormons now hold the balance of power between the political parties in Arizona. The influence of this political faction is felt in the Arizona Legislature. At Prescott last winter it is well known that there was a combination between the Mormon bishop from Sait Lake and the executive of Arizona, in which it was agreed that no legislation in minical to the Mormon church should be had. The compact was kept. B shop Clawson's circular letter indicates that the Mormon clurch is endeavoring to carry out its part of the contract."

The Star charges that the chief executive of Arizona is using his high office to unite clurch and State—that is, the Mormon chirch, If the "combine" has been made with the Mormon chirch of Arizona for political pure-oses, it predicts that the next election will be but one issue, whether the State or church shall courted politics undirection and issue arises the political pure-oses, are predicted and issue arises the political pure-oses, and an issue arises the political pure-oses, and arizona will be Mormon and anti-Mormon and anti-Mor HELD BY ALIEN COMPANIES

MALIETOA'S SURRENDER.

Text of His Letter to the American and

British Consuls at Samoa.

of the Samoan islands, to the German offi-

c'als, are at hand. There is also to hand by

this steamer a letter written by the King to

made on my people.

MALIETOA, King of Samoa.

MILLIONNAIRE STEWART'S BONES.

History of Their Recovery From Robbers -How They Are at Present Protected

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-The mystery which

has so long enveloped the fate of the body of the millionnaire dry goods dealer, Alex-

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Oct. 31 .- An ex-

plosion of giant powder at the Foncite

works, Lake Hopatcongo, occurred in the wrapping-room at 4 o'clock this morning.

His Bondsmen the Sufferers.

Act of a Desperate Mother.

From Ghouls.

Thousands of Acres of Farm

ing Land at Stake.

The Mortgages Will Soon Mature, and the Farmers Are Unable to Settle.

Shall These Southern Lands Fall Inte the Hands of Money Lenders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 31.—Mortgages on hundred: of thousands of acres of farming land in this State, in favor of the Corbin Banking Company of New York and the Scottish Land Company, mature soon, and there is much discussion as to whether something cannot be done to prevent foreclosure by which the lands would pass into

The rate of interest on the mortgages i from 10 to 20 per cent., and the far ners, in San Francisco, Oct. 29.--Full details of the surrender of Malietoa, the native king nine cases out of 10, are unable to pay any of the principal. The Legislature will be used to enact some measure to protect the unfortunate farmers, and it is thought that the mortgages can be declared void on the ground of usury.

THROUGH THE WRECKAGE.

Dead Bodies of the Vernon's Passengers Seen Floating on the Water-Re-

vised List of the Lost. CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Late last night the schooner Blazing Star arrived in Chicago and reported having passed through a ments that they would afford me and my government assistance and protection if I abstained from doing anything that might cause war among the Samoans. Relying upon these promises, I did not put down the rebellen. Now, I find that war has been made upon me by the Emperor of Germany, and I amasese has been proclaimed King of Samoa. The German forces and adherents of Tamasese threaten to make war upon all the Samcan people who do not acknowledge Tamasese as king. I am innocent of any wrongful act, and I hereby pro est again the German nation is strong and I am weak, I yield to their power to prevent my people being slaughtered. I shall deliver myself up to the German forces tomorrow to prevent bloodshed, and out of love to my people. I desire to remind you of the promises so repeatedly made by your governments, and trust that you will so far redeem them as to cause the lives and liberty of my chiefs and people to be respected. I wish to inform you that I fear that the Germans will compel me, as they are now forcing my people to sign papers acknowledging Tamasese as king, and if I s gn such papers it will only be under compulsion, and to avoid war being made on my people.

Malletoa, King of Samoa, great quantity of wreckage at 1 o'clock bodies of 10 dead men, each with a cork life-preserver strapped around it. They also life-preserver strapped around it. They also saw a living man perched on top of the roof of a cabin. He was shouting for help, but aithough his crees could be distinctly heard, the crew of the vessel say they were powerless or render any assistance. The schooner Horace Badger passed through the wreckage later in the day, and sighted two bodies. Probably not less than 30 and perhaps 50, persons perished with the steamer. The exact number may never be known. Only one list of the bas sengers and crew was kept, and that wa aboard of the Vernon. There is no survivor to tell the story. The managers of the line say the crew numbered between 2, and 26, and they knew the names of only eight. Wheelsmen, firemen and deck high are changed so frequently that neeffort is made to keep a list of the u.

Following is a revised list of the lost of far as known:
Clifford B. Baumgras of Chicago, passenger.

Miss Serah Durkin of Chicago, passenger.

enger. Muss Sorah Durkin of Chicago, pas enger Mrs. Dunleavy, St. James, Beaver island Captain George Thorpe, Ogdensburg, N

Cantain John Sullivan, Chicago, mate.
Cantain Hogins, Chica o, second mate.
F. W. Burke, clerk, eldest son of one of he owners of the line.

Charles Marcau, first engineer. Frank M. Hall, Chicago, second engineer Martin Bean, steward. Henry Bean, porter, a brother of Martin. WARLIKE ATTITUDE

Of Sword Bearer and His Supersti-

ander T. Stewart, forms the sub ect of a chapter in Superintendent George W. Waltious Followers. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 31.-A Crow Agency ling's book, "The Recollections of a New York Chief of Police," which is Mont., special to the Pioneer Press reports that Sword Bearer and his band made a soon to be published. The ex-superin-

note left he sessed. The attle farm on a quantum wargon and research that the body was subsequently returned the the Indians that the body was subsequently returned that the parver robbers which on an actual the body was subsequently returned that the parver robbers which on an actual the body was subsequently returned that the parver robbers which on an actual the body was subsequently returned that the parver robbers was the base who had carried the body to Canada. The overtures fallow represent the manditum of the body was to leave to the robbers in the mantimental to come and and law such study at the was contained to settle for \$20,000. The condition of the first possible to the line of the body was to leave New York and the was condition of the first possible to the line of the body was to leave New York and the was condition of the parver of the the mantiment was acting in good fatth and was not accounts account of the parsed of and turned the begay up a lonely lane. The stranger visit of the first part cabinet officers were accompaned by let-ters. Chairmen Murphy and Williams of the State and executive committees have not made up the r minds whether it would be politic for them to give the letters to the reporters for publication.

INDIAN SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Superintendent Riley Makes an Ex-

"Where's the proof of identity?" asked the messenger, as the bag containing the mortal rema ns of A. T. Stewart was lifted into the buggy.

"Here." said the other, holding up an irregular bit of velvet and opening a bullseye lanten with a click. The p'ece was compared with a bit of paper of the same shape which the New Yorker had brought with him to this lonely spot.

"Come, hurry up," was the command. The messenger obeved by producing the money, and the robbers retired a few feet and counted it by the light of their lantern. Then they moved off to their vehicle, and the messenger of Mrs. Stewart drove back the way he had come.

The next night a freight car went out to Garden City contain ng nothing except a trunk, and on it sat a man who had spent the previous night in the loneliest part of Westchester county. An empty coffin had been a ready deposited in the cathedral, and at the dead of night two men transferred the bones to it from the trunk. They then placed the coffin in an inaccess lle vault beneath the dome. If any one should ever agan touch, unbidden, the vault which holds the bones of the merchant millionnaire, the touch would release a hied n spring which would shake the chimes in the tower and send an instant alarm throughout the town. haustive Report. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-The annual reort of John B. Rilev, superintendent of Indian schools, shows that the government

money, and the robbers retired a few feet and counted it by the light of their lantern. Then they moved off to their vehicle, and the me-senger of Mrs. Stewart drove back the way he had come.

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DEFRAUDED HIS EMPLOYERS.

A Law Student Disappears with \$7.000 Given Him to Deposit.

ST. Catharine's, Ont. Oct. 30.—Since the disapperrance of Mordaunt P. Burtch, a law student in Ryert & Ingersoll's office, it has been discovered that he systematically defrauded his employers by entering in a bankbook amounts he was sent to deposit and keeping the menor. Previous to leaving with \$5.000, obtained on two of his employers' drafts, he secured a \$100 diamond ring on credit.

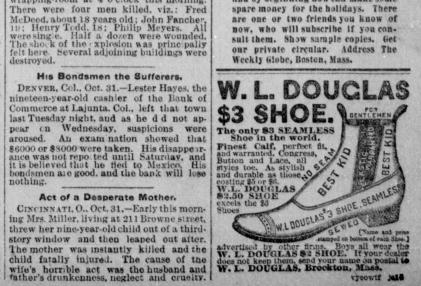
FOUR MEN KILLED

And Half a Dozen Wounded by a Gant Powder Exp'osion.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Oct. 31.—An explosion of giant powder at the Foncite

ACENTS WANTED.

Every subscriber can be an agent, and by beginning now can make some spare money for the holidays. There now, who will subscribe if you consult them. Show sample copies. Get our private circular. Address The Weekly Globe, Boston, Mass.



GENERAL REMARKS.

Our farmers are often very neglectful in not breeding for their own cows. Unless some neighbor whose stock they thoroughly well know is entirely suited for their particular purpose does it for them, they should breed for themselves. When they depend on cows of which they know nothing except their present appearance, they are often liable to purchase such as are not suitable for them, which entails a loss rather than a gain. Moreover, it is generally much cheaper to rear one's own cows than to buy others, considering the present advantage of the use of improved implements for all kinds of farming operations. To this we may add the introduction for several years of new sorts of excellent forage for soiling in summer and autumn, and for curing for winter feed. If the farmer pleases, with the use of these improved implements and the cultivation of suitable crops, he may defy droughts which have so often been destructive to the profits of his occupation. A steady and abundant growth of forage is absolutely necessary as a supplement for short pasture for dairy cows. If their daily yield of m lk is not pretty regularly kept up it will be difficult, after it is much lessened, and take considerable time, to restore it to it will be difficult, after it is much lessened, and take considerable time, to restore it to its former abundance. Thus not only a present but a future advantage is lost to the great detriment of the farmer.—[A. D. Allen, in Rural New Yorker.

The quartermaster-general sends us the following statement regarding the horses and mules used in the United States War purchased were tast year. The animal purchased were tast year. Department the past year. The animals purchased were: 1251 cavalry and artillery purchased were: 1201 cavary and arthrey horses, worth \$176,667.65, or \$141.24 each; 18 work horses, worth \$205.85 each, and 563 mules, worth \$87,259.35, or \$154.99 each. The total number of animals fit for service was 8309 horses, 454 team horses and 5493 mules. This makes a poor show-ing beside the clouds of European cavalry. Most of the horses for the army are pur-chased at St. Louis, Mo.: Louisville, Ky., and in Arizona. Animals that have become unfit for army service are sold, after due notice in advertisement, to the public. During the past year 809 horses and 329 mules have been thus sold. The regulations as to size, age, etc., are given below:

size, age, etc., are given below:

CAVALRY HORSES.

To be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well broken to the saddle, from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than 9 years, and suitable in every respect for cavalry service. Whenever it becomes necessary to purchase the half-breed horses of California or southern Texas, the standard of height may be reduced to not less than 14¹/₄ hands.

ARTILLERY HORSES.

ARTILLERY HORSES.

To be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all iparticulars. in good condition, square trotters, well broken to harness, from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than 9 years old, and suitable in every respect for artillery service.

To be strong, stout, compact animals, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well broken to harness, not under 14 hands high, not less than 4 nor more than 9 years old, and suitable in every respect for the transportation service of the army. For pack purposes the standard of height may be reduced to 13½ hands, if the animal be in other respects suitable. The pack-mule need not necessarily be broken to harness. When work horses are to be purchased they should be sound in all particulars, 15½ hands high and upwards, strongly built, well broken to work in harness, not less than 4 nor more than 9 years old.

Buttermilk is a highly nitrogenous food, containing, as it does, about one part nitrogen to two parts carbon-the proportion of nitrogen being twice as much as necessary for profitable feeding, that is to feed it without waste. Cornmeal, on the other hand, is highly carbonaceous, containing

in a more pronounced outer havor. The plan is to skim the milk and put the cream into pails, setting them in ice-water for several hours. The cream pails are then set in a hot-water bath, and the cream, by stirring, is warmed up to 72°, when it is set away and warmly covered, so as to retain the heat. In a few hours a slight, pleasant acid has been developed, when the cream is cooled down to 58° and churned. This is not greatly different from the practices in the best United States creameries. One of the requisites of good butter making is to have each churning contain cream of one age. Then the ripening is uniform, and the cream all comes to butter under the one condition. Where different ages of cream are to be churned, this Danish system is admirable. The icing of the cream, and then the after heating and stirring, holding the heat to produce acidity, renders the cream uniform, and churning then brings all of the butter, and it will have a distinct and quite perfect flavor.

much rain along the Atlantic coast, very little honey has been secured, so that prob ably the honey crop of 1887 will go on score of years, or since 1869, at which time there was even less than now. The season opened propitious, but by the time white clover bloomed the drought had so far adclover bloomed the drought had so far advanced in the West and unfavorable conditions set in at the East, that it soon became apparent to all that unless something was secured from basswood the crop of white honey would be a failure. Seeing this state of affairs I bent every energy and brought every possible circumstance favorable toward a little honey from this source to bear on the matter, and as a result secured a yield of about 50 frounds to the colony, nearly all of which was basswood honey. This is much better than no honey at all, as many are reporting. Being desirous to help the readers of the American Rural Home in their work with the bees as much as possible, so that they may secure some honey every year, I wish to say that there are three requisites toward securing a large yield of honey in a good season, a fair yield of honey in a medium to a poor season, and a little in a very poor season. First and most important is the man or apiarist. The man that knows just when and how to do a thing so that everything is done just at the right time and in the right place, and also knowing how to use, and having all the modern appliances for successful honey raising, will ravely have cause to complain of his poor success. Second—A race of industrious bees whose queens shall keep the combs in the brood chamber well occupied with brood at all times till the honey harvest closes for the season. To this end each one should breed only from queens that give the best resulfs in producing honey gatherers in their progeny. Third—A hive that is adapted to the natural instincts of the bee, and also easy of operation for the beekeper. For box honey, the boxes, should come close to the brood, so no space of heavy wood or sealed stores intervene between the surplus arrangement and the brood. and for extracting a hive containing at least 3500 cubic inches of space all in one apartment, by the tiering of hives or otherwise. The idea is this, if our bees and carselves are always in readiness for a yield of honey, and if there a vanced in the West and unfavorable conditions set in at the East, that it soon be

AROUND THE FARM.

THE CONTROL CONTROL

Thirty years ago less than 3,000,000 pounds of hops were annually grown in America, but the crop increased to 11,000,-000 pounds in 1860, 25,000,000 in 1870, and States growing over 1,000,000 pounds a year being Wisconsin and California, although Oregon and Washington Territory together make another million. In Great Britain this industry is much greater, 70,000 acres being usually devoted to hop growing, with a product of 700 to 1200 pounds per acre; the yearly crop ranges from 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 pounds. This crop is, therefore, one of importance, and when threatened with loss from any cause the matter becomes a subject of pub-

consists of the colors of the For several years the worst enemy of the

should be destroyed throughout the whole the hop interest is paramount, with a whole the hop interest is paramount, with a whole was the satisfaction of the work introducing the pest in the exercision of deane of mirration from yard to yard, every owner can have the satisfaction of knowing that what he does for his own protection stands in little danger of being the protection of the country an abundance of rann has given a refreshing green of knowing protection stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon of the more protection stands in little danger of being great on the satisfaction of knowing that what he does for his own protection stands in little danger of being great on the satisfaction of knowing that what he does for his own protection stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands in little danger of being great the pest of the photon stands and the pest of the photon stands a

thought, through the columns of your much-esteemed paper, it would be a very

good place to give a description of how it is made, not thinking thereby to cause any of the many farmers of the North who may is now about 30,000,000 pounds in good seasons. The State of New York produces three-fourths of the whole, the only other where Jack Frost comes in his very infancy. read it to plant their cornfields with them. where Jack Frost comes in his very infancy.
First, then, if you are a newcomer and below the frost line—little use to try else-where—and have purchased a five to 10acre lot of rich cabbage palmetto hammock, you will have to clear it by chopping and throwing in windrows the palmettos, say from 12 to 24 feet apart. Then, with a pai-

this is easily done. We first prune them, and before cold freezing weather sets in middle carefully, either with coarse man the sapherry canes by means of a spading fork. The fork does not cut the roots or injure, them in any way. When the soil is thoroughly loosened, the canes can easily be between the min place. When all are laid down, the work is completed by putting if and the growth of the coarse can easily be between the major without injury, and a shovelful of dirt should be thrown on the top of the canes to keep them in place. When all are laid down, the work is completed by putting if and their pastures it is perhaps prefection of the place to lie down. If there is a straw rick in their pastures it is perhaps prefection and if there is any dancer of the snow fail will usually complete the protects of milder place to lie down. If there is now fail will begin to loose flesh. A little should be given to the sow and if there is any dancer of the snow drifting and exposing the canes or the plate of the place to leave shave expanded, and he will begin to loose flesh. A little of milder place to leave shave expanded, and the straw of the should be a little of the protection. By the use of a mulch of short grass or straw litter spread over them, three or four inches deep. The labor is not great, is easily done, and the crop that will follow the laying down will amply repay all the cost.

Sulphuring Meat.

The Poultry Keeper is responsible for the following item: "Take a piece of fresh bleef, a fish, or anything that will quickly."

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The poultry keeper is responsible for the following item: "Take a piece of fresh bleef, a fish, or a

and burn a little sulphur at the other end.
The beef or fish will absorb the sulphur of the beef or fish, hang it up somewhere (in a cellar, out of doors or any where), and our word for it that you can let it hang up a year without the slightest oder or signs of decay. The first three days there or signs of decay. The first three days there will be a slight odor of sulphur, which passes away. The meat may dry up gradually, but will not spoil. If placed in a pot the boiling water at once disengages the meats used in the family in that manner, even when wanted for immediate use, as the meat went from diseased animals, will be purified from diseased animals, will be purified from disease germs."

colony leaving the hive and abandoning the stores. The old queen goes with them, and they seek a new location, with nothing for a beginning except what honey they fill themselves with as they take their departure.

For purposes of transportation apples should be packed so as to avoid all bruising from jolting. Barrels for home consumption of the boiling water at once disengages the much pressing, but those for market, that are to stand a little before transporting, should be so thoroughly filled and pressed as to prevent any possibility of snaking about in the barrel, as will be the case if packed loosely. There is nothing that in ures the appearance of fruit and damages it sale as to have it badly bruised. This should be avoided.

Facts to be Remembered.

sills with clay, then covered same with poles some six inches in diameter. On this was placed about a foot of sawdust. The ice was cut exactly 20 inches square, and when the first layer was in position all the holes of any size vere filled with broken less dame, and rimply tramped between ice and siding, and rubbed over the ice with the back of a rake until every crevice was filled. The next layer was arranged in the same manner, and so on until 40 tons had been stored, when the whole was covered 15 inches deep with dry sawdust. Green swduss, and fer beneath of the same way last fall and the ice used for cooling milk and for household burpcess since April, and the external burpcess of the sill seven the least damp, showing that all the water formed was absorbed by the saw desired and propers over the bettom of sirre, the least sail as sit would not stand the pressure.

I am now on a farm I call my owep, and the proper double well broken up; secondly, the hole for receiving the tree should be the proper ones afterwards. If ample of the proper double well broken up; secondly the hole for receiving the tree was taken un, no staking is required; but when the work of the proper double the standard of the proper double the proper do

at a proper distance from the tree. Wire appears better than stakes, and is cheaper in the end. Tar cord may be used instead of wire.

If you wish to secure a good growth of grass only, without the intervention of any other crop, plough thoroughly this fall and make the surface smooth and well pulverized by repeated harrowing. Seed it to harrow then, sow the grass seed on a thin grain will carry it into the surface; or if dry enough, cover the seed with a brush harrow, or with a roller. If the work is well done, and the weather is favorable, you will have a good crop of grass the same season, unless the soil should be too sterile. In any case, it would pay well to top-dress evenly with fine manure after ploughing the growth of the grass. If you desire a crop of spring grain, thinly sown barley or seed) may accompany the grass seed, but the crop of grass will be less. The seed may be timothy, red-top, clover and other grasses.

As the market value of fruit is much affected by its color, a handsome red cheek giving a higher price to a pear or apple than a dull green skin, it becomes a matter of interest to inquire what influences affect color, An Eastern fruit dealer remarked to sthat if a red cheek could be given to the Anjou pear it would stand at the head of the list as a profitable sort. Orchardists who sell pears are familiar with the high prices obtained for crimson-shaded Clair-guess. In some years the red color is more intense than in others. It is not always the

interest to inquire what influences affect color. An Eastern fruit dealer remarked to us that if a red cheek could be given to the Anjou pear it would stand at the head of the list as a profitable sort. Orchardists who sell pears are familiar with the high prices obtained for crimson-shaded Clairgeaus. In some years the red color is more intense than in others. It is not always the lot sun which causes this difference. At an exhibition of apples in Ohio, it was observed that the same varieties grown in northern counties were of higher color than those from the southern parts of the State. A deeper color is frequently seen in cloudy and rainy summers than otherwise. It is well known that a Bartlett pear ripening in a dark drawer has a deeper crimson than if remaining in full light. Mr. Brodie of Canada stated at a Montreal horticultural meeting that Golden Russetts grown on sandy loam were much lighter in color than those on gravelly loam, and he observed the same difference in the color of the Fameuse. Other members thought that the use of particular fertilizers affected the color. It is a subject worthy of observation and experiment.

The president of the West Michigan Horticultural Society says: "For vineyards, all things considered, I regard unleached ashes the best fertilizer known. A ton of hard wood ashes contains 320 pounds of potash, worth \$16; 105 pounds of phosphoric acid (insoluble), worth \$5.25. Omitting all the other ash constituents, which have some value of themselves, the rotash and phosphoric acid of a ton of such ashes are worth \$21.25, or nearly six times as much as a ton of fresh horse manure."

The Gardeners' Monthly notes that the waste cuttings of cork are now being employed in England for making bricks, which can be used for walls, impervious alike to heat or damp. The cork cuttings are reduced to powder in a mortar, and mixed with lime or clay; and from this composition the bricks are made in the usual way.

Don't neglect the young turkeys. Protect them from the wet, and feed regularly

you will have to clear it by chopping and throwing in windrows the palmettos, say from 12 to 24 feet apart. Then, with a palmetto hoe, you dig up all the kround between the rows. Then get some banana eyes—as tney are a built plant—and be careful to plant only one eye in a hill, make way, and cover lightly. In a few days they they will come up and look a little like corn, only much larger leaf; but you need not be in a very great hurry to go then have a very great lurry to go they have become acclimated to his motion. Then, by heading enough to keep the weed a very great will have become acclimated to his motion. Then, by heading enough to keep the weed a very great and the cultivation they require, and in several weeks they will have suckers. These you will have to keep off, except always leave one stand, so as to have the high the service of the se

its sale as to have it badly bruised. This should be avoided.

We predict that fowls will command a good price late in the season. Just now the markets of the country are overruin with all kinds of stock. Most farmers are completed to cut down their flocks and herds in order to get through the winter, while those who have the feed and means to hold on late will be apt to realize fair profits on stock, and fowls will be apt to run along at a corresponding rate.

It hardly pays the farmer to engage in the poultry business beyond the keeping of two or three dozen fowis for family use, unless there is some one about the ulace who makes it a special business to look after the poultry and likes to do it. Sometimes the service of a good steady boy, who is a natural fancier, may be secured at a small cost, and all of his time may be profitably employed in caring for 200 or 200 hens, or, if he is experienced, probably 500 or 600. In embarking in the business it isn't best to start out on too large a scale.

COME ORD ITEMS

SOME ODD ITEMS.

Ex-Senator Dorsey has never allowed a razor to touch his face.

At a point in a deep ravine two miles from Wallingford, N. Y., ice, it is said, forms the

The wealthiest bachelor in the West is Albert Munger of Chicago, whose income reaches \$300,000 a year.

Twenty years ago it cost \$16 to send 10 words by w re from Portland, Me., to Portland, Or, Now it costs \$1.

When Mrs. Cleveland arrived at Memphis she was sent a package of chewing gum by an enterprising local manufacturer.

A pint of diamonds was recently sold at auction by an assignee for \$4000. The actual cost was \$15,000.—[N. Y. Times.

A silver haired netrom of the Fifth Ayenne. actual cost was \$15,000.—(N. Y. Times.

A silver-haired patron of the FifthAvenue Hotel, in New York, who has lived there for 25 years claims that in that time his lodging and meals have cost him \$700,000.

M. W. Wright's old white hen in Lincolntown, Ga., shed her feathers recently, and the new coat which grew out in their place is jet black.

Is jet black.

A German brass finisher, who committed suicide in a New York boarding-house, left a note for the landlady, saving that he was sorry to trouble her, but the weather compelled him to kill himself indoors.

sorry to trouble her, but the weather compelled him to kill himself indoors.

A horse at Reading, Penn., stepped upon a little dog that was barking in the street, but immediately bending down his head, began licking the little sufferer and uttered sounds of genuine sorrow.

In Chattanooga, recently, five marriage licenses were issued in one day, and four of the prospective bridegrooms were unable to write their names, but had to make their mark upon the record book.

A woman in Castile, N. Y., opened a head of cabbage from her garden one day last week, and found a bird's egg imbedded in the centre of the head.

A railroad station agent at Dunkirk, N. Y., in his leisure time has whittled out of 280 pieces of wood a perfect model of a locomotive and tender. He was five months at the job.

A Chicago dun collects bills by pretending to be deaf, and when his debtor explains why he does not pay, the dun makes him yell his explanation so that it can be heard by everybody within long-range earshot.

"Passes, please," was the request of a con-

We ask our readers to overlook the shortcomings in this department of the paper. A man can't make arrangements to get married and at the same time write much local news. It's going to take place today.—
(Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

An ingenious gentleman who has no fondness for hard work is travelling through Fulton county selling 'a valuable brenaration' warranted to polish tinware. It is simply wood ashes, which he begs at the farmhouses along his route. All he does is to sift it and put it in tin boxes.—(Altoona Tribune.

On the premises of a Pasadena, Cal., gentleman there is a well over 100 feet deep, that was dug entirely by the gentleman's son, a lad of less than 20, simply as a means of muscular development. The young man would go down the well, fill the bucket with earth, climb out and haul it up.

A pail filled with fresh mortar fell from the top of the new court house in Macon, Ga., and struck fairly on its bottom on the head of a colored workman who was standing on the ground. The bottom was split into flinders and the pail and the mortar completely encased his face, so that he was in great danger of smothering until relieved by a fellow-workman.

An Altoona man sold a lot for \$1000 a short time ago. The man who bought it put a house on half of it and then sold the remainder of the lot for \$1000 only a few months before.

In the course of his Sunday sermon, a preacher at Firth, Neb., said: "There is not a cent in the treasury, not a pound of coal in the bin, and we are several dollars in debt to the girls for janitress work. Salvation and chills are a poor combination, and the campfires of holiness cannot be started with promises to pay."

A \$5 note issued by the Farmer's Bank of Wilmington, Del., in 1813, just 74 years ago, has just returned from its long wanderings, having been sent on for redemption by A. G. Douglass of St. Louis. The Wilmington Every Evening says that the note is well preserved and there is no doubt of its genuineness.

The Warren county, Penn., commissioners have discovered that

the war. His lumber interests are enormous.

There is in Griffin, Ga., a small, fat child of remarkable gravity of demeaner and of an investigating turn of mind. One day he climbed to the cowcatcher of a locomotive and then, when it was in motion fell off. With rare presence of mind he lay perfectly still until the entire train had passed over him. The experience pleased him, and the next day he went down to the depot and, unseen by the engineer, lay down on the track and waited there until the train passed over him. He is now pining in the seclusion of the parental back-yard.

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE, BOSTON, MASS

THE IMPRINT OF A HAND: A MYSTERY UNRAVELLED.

By GEORGE C. REYNOLDS.

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CHAPTER XII-CONTINUED. About nine o'clock they pushed open the loor of Jore's establishment, listened and entered.

They had to descend two or three steps to

loor of Jore's establishment, listened and shitered.

They had to descend two or three steps to reach the barroom. About this place sevaral dirty tables and straw chairs were arranged. In the middle strond a large stove, in which was a roaring fire; at the end, near a door, was a narrow counter with a marble top, where Father Jore usually installed himself. To the left an opening, without a door, formed the entrance to a smaller room, in which could be seen a billiard table, lighted by two kerosene lamps.

When Robert and M. Bidache entered there were but few persons present. Most of the customers did not usually arrive until midnight.

They seated themselves at a table placed in such a manner that they could, if need be, watch all that was going on in the billiard room, and called for coffee and a pack of cards.

They seemed to be absorbed in their game and remained bending over the dirty cards.

a pack of cards.

They seemed to be absorbed in their game and remained bending over the dirty cards. It was 9,30 when there was a knock upon the door, but no one entered. The boy went to see who it was and returned with a letter, which he handed to his master, who was scated upon the counter smoking a pipe. Father Jore took the letter and looked at it a moment. Then he went behind the counter and placed it in a little drawer which he looked.

M. Bidgehe, although apparently at

ch he locked.

Bidache, although apparently about in his cards, had not lost sight of all sorbed in his cards, had not lost sight of all that was going on.

He had observed that, two or three times, Jore had cast his eyes in their direction as if he was surprised and uneasy at seeing unfamiliar faces in his establishment.

M. Bidache wished to reassure him. He arose and went slowly towards the counter.

"I say, patron," he said in a hoarse voice, "they tell me you are a good fellow who is not afraid to help a comrade in trouble. The friend with whom I am playing has won all my money. Can you lend me anything on this?" thing on this?"

He took from his pocket an old silver watch and handed it to Father Jore, who put on his spectacles and examined it.

"I will give you a hundred sous, if you sich."

"A hundred sous. That is not much."

"A hundred sous. That is not much."

They discussed the matter a few moments, and M. Bidache went back to his seat. The trade was concluded, and the proprietor, no longer suspicious, came out and offered the two companions a glass of

and oriered the two companions a glass of wine.

They remained playing until midnight. The room slowly filled. When the blinds were closed M. Bidache and his companion stopped their game. The young Irishman changed his place and seated himself beside M. Bidache with his back to the wall, so that he could see all that took place in the room. There was a knock at the door, and presently a man entered.

CHAPTER XIII.

"Good evening, my boy," said father Jore, extending his hand to the newcomer. "Can I do anything for you?"

The man bent forward and whispered to Jore. The latter opened the drawer, took out the letter that he had placed there and slipped it into the man's hand, who at once put it into his vest pocket.

"He has given him the letter," murmured Mr. Bidache, who had seen the whole affair, and he fixed his eyes upon this brutal, sordid looking individual as if he wished to engrave upon his memory those bestial features.

Was this man the Gustave for whom the letter was destined? Was this the mysterious assassin of M. Lacedat?

M. Bidache had his doubts. He saw that the man he was watching took his glass in the right hand to carry it to his mouth; he also saw that he held his pipe with the right hand.

This observation disturbed him a little. A NIGHT OF ADVENTURE.

This observation disturbed him a little.
He bent over toward the young Irishman:
"Did you see," he asked in a low tone,
"what it was that that man put in his

"I would like to know if it is a letter, and to whom it is addressed."
"We must take it from him."

"How""
"Nothing easier. I will seek a quarrel path him, and while boxing I will slip my with him, and while boxing I will slip my hand into his pocket."
"Be careful. All the rascals will set upon you in his aid."
"I am not sure of that. Besides I am he." re of that. Besides, I am be-"I am not sure of that. Besides, I am beginning to get tired of doing nothing for three or four hours. I shall not be sorry to take a little exercise."

The man approached a table where three others, companions of his without doubt, were sitting.

The man approached a table where three others, companions of his without doubt, were sitting.

"Halica, Fureton," said one of them as he joined them.

They talked together in a low voice about Lonpeur, who had made a miserable failure of the expedition on which he had been sent by Peron, and had been arrested and was now in the hands of the police.

"Let's have a game of billiards," said Fureton to the others.

"All right, come along."

They arose and walked into the adjoining room where the billiard table was.

In a few minutes, Robert joined them. He seated himself near the table and regarded them with an insolent air. Every time that Fureton missed a shot, he sneered at him for his awkwardness.

"Ah! that fellow annoys me," said Fureton presently. He was naturally impatient and was accustomed to be treated with respect by the habitues of the place on account of his prodigious strength.

But Robert continued to jeer at him whenever he could find an occasion.

"Wait! hold on a minute; I am going to give him a lesson!" said Fureton, shaking the ashes from his pipe. And, as if attempting another shot, he drew back his cue and struck Robert in the cheek.

"You fool," cr.ed Robert, "do you take my head for a billiard ball? Did one ever see such a player as that animal there!"

"Hold this," said Fureton, handing the cue to one of his companions. Then he turned and approached the young Irishman.

"You had better keep quiet," he said, shaking his fist in Robert's face. "I will

cue to one of his companions. Then he turned and approached the young Irishman.

"You had better keep quiet," he said shaking his fist in Robert's face. "I will not stand it."

"What!" cried Robert, rising and crossing his arms. "Threats! Do you want me to break your bones!"

"You, you touch me!" howled Fureton. "I dare you to. It takes a smarter man than you to lay a hend on me."

Almost every night this establishment was the seene of similar quarrels, and it was rarely that an evening passed without Fureton getting into a fight with some of the frequenters of the place.

So as soon as they saw the two men glaring at each other angrily the others drew back to give them room.

Fureton, lowering his head, rushed upon his adversary, but Robert threw out his two hands, stopped him short, and hurled him against a table.

There was a murmur of astonishment.

Fureton arose and returned with extended arms. Robert parried this attack with his leit arm and with his right hand he struck his adversary full in the breast so vigorously that he fell heavily upon the floor.

The lookers-on began to get interested in

"Forward" cried Peron. "shadow those men."

Fureton departed at once on the track of the unknown men.

The mason and his companion had a considerable start, so he began to run in order to diminish the distance between them.

As he passed a narrow doorway he did not see a little man leaning against the wall, and who was gazing intently out info the darkness.

As soon as Fureton had passed, this man came out of his place of concealment and listened. Some one was coming toward him, so he hid again.

Peron and his companions passed and turned the corner of the Bouleyard de la Chapelle.

hapelle. Then M. Bidache quitted the doorway where he had been concealed.
"Now," he said to himself, "I have them.
They will be adroit indeed if they escape me."
And he began to shadow them in his turn, while Fureton followed Robert, who went down the Rue des Martyrs, his hands in his pockets, whistling an Irish air.

CHAPTER XIV.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PHOTOGRAPH.

Number 35 Rue Myrrha was a building of six stories, whose facade, without blinds, high and lucubrious, seemed furrowed with great black tears, as if the misery which inhabited it had wished to place upon the walls its heartrending marks.

Madame Greliche occupied the sixth story of this house, under the fin roof, a single room which was cold in winter and insufferably hot in summer.

The furniture consisted of an old iron bedstead on which was spread a little straw, a table, two broken chairs, and a stove without a particle of fire in it.

A little dark closet opened from this room, in which was a mattress detained for Jacques Greliche, but rarely used by h m. Jeanne mounted the six stories by a stairway recking with filth. She stopped an instant, out of breath, on the upper landing, not knowing which way to go, for several dark, narrow passageways led in various directions from this spot. Fortunately, a wy man who came up behind her relieved her from her embarrassment. She directed her to the end of one of these passageways to the door of the chamber occupied by the widow Greliche.

Jeanne knocked upon the door and

widow Greliche.

Jeanne knocked upon the door and

widow Greliche.

Jeanne knocked upon the door and Madame Greliche came and opened it.

Since she had set foot in this house Jeanne had felt greatly depressed. She had seen pale, haggard-faced women pass her, carrying infants in rags. She had imagined that, behind each of these doors, in these chambers from which no sounds of laughter or mirth proceeded, hopeless misery reigned supreme.

This impression was still further increased when she entered the garret where the widow Greliche was slowly dying of hunger. Was it possible that human beings could be so miserable? Upon the remains of an iron bedstead was a little straw covered by a piece of dirty, ragged cloth. It was upon this that the old woman slept. Everything belonging to her had long ago gone to the pawnshop. There was no other furniture in the room.

The walls were perfectly bare. A small saucepan hanging in a corner was the only cooking utensil to be seen. The stove was cold.

On seeing Jeanne enter the widow drew

On seeing Jeanne enter the widow drew back in astonishment and gazed earnestly at the beautiful face of the young girl.

"To what do I owe the honor of your visit, mademoiselle?" she asked finally.
"I heard that you were very unfortunate," repl'ed Jeanne, "and I came to see if I could help you."

The old woman buried her face in her withered hands and began to sob. Jeanne, greatly moved, spoke to her gently and in a few moments she became calmer.

"Oh! yes, I am unfortunate," she murmured. "Id on ont believe that I was followed—"

"After separating from you I heard a noise behind me. I saw a snadowy form, which seemed to follow me, increasing its gait steps when I slacken d my pace. I resolved to make sure, I suddenly darted into a dark doorway. The man who followed appeared to have lost track of me. In 15 minutes I came out of my place of concealment and twalked on, hoping that I had shaken off this troublesome pursuer. But he had walked on, hoping that I had shaken off this troublesome pursuer. But he had shaken off this troublesome pursuer. But he had sladed on, hoping that I had shaken off this troublesome pursuer. But he had so to assure himself without doubt that I really lived in that part of the street where

Robert bent over him and held him the theorem of the control of a control of the control of the

CHAPTER XV.
THE WARNING.
The day after that on which M. Bidache and Robert Cairnes undertook their perilous expedition to Father Jore's establishment Jeanne remained at home. She impatiently awaited news of the result of their undertaking. The hours rolled by and it was 5 o'clock when M. Bidache entered her room.

er room. On seeing him appear she uttered a cry of "And Monsieur Cairnes?" she asked, blushing slightly:

"He is all right," replied M. Bidache. We came out of the adventure safe and sound, but we had a narrow escape."

Then he told Jeanne all that had occurred the night before and how, by gaining possession of the letter written by M.Merentier, they had acquired the certainty that Roberts' adversary was indeed the man for whom it was intended.

"But are you not afraid that this man has any suspicions?" asked Jeanne.

"Impossible. When he found that the letter was gone, he doubtless thought that it had fallen from his pocket during the struggle."

had fatten from his pocket during the struggle."

In this, M. Bidache was doubly in error. But how could he guess that Peron, by way of precaution, had sent Fureton in his place to claim, the letter from Father Jore? He was equally deceived in imagining that Fureton, not finding the letter in his pocket, believed that it had been lost in the struggle.

pocket, believed that it had been loss struggle.
On the contrary, the rascal had guessed the truth, and as soon as he discovered his loss, his first thought was to suspect the police.
But M. Bidache was not infaliible, and these two errors were very excusable, although they were followed by disastrous consequences.

these two errors were very excusable, although they were followed by disastrous consequences.

"While M.Cairnes returned to his home," he said, continuing his recital, "I followed the four individuals who appeared to me to form pait of the same band. They entered an alleyway leading from the boule-vard de la Chapelle and entered a small, gloomy-looking house. In about an hour they came out and were presently joined by Robert's adversary. I followed this man until he separated from the others. I know where he lives. Tonight he will be arrested on some pretext or other."

M. Bidache had hardly uttered these words when the door ovened and Clara announced "M. Robert Cairnes." The young Irishman had also come to render an account of his mission.

Jeanne extended her hand and thanked him warmly for the courage he had shown.

"Ah, my dear locksmith," said Robert, turning to M. Bidache, "I am delighted to see that no harm befei you after you left me."

"Do you know the domicile of my amiable adversary?"

"He rooms in a lodging-house on the boulevard de la Vilette."

"That is good. But on my part I must confess to you I feel uneasy."

"Why?"

"I fear that one of the rascals has had the curiosity to ascertain the place where I dwell. In a word, I believe that I was followed—"

"The devil! that means that they suspected we "said M. Bidache with a man."

HARD LUCK.

M. Bidache was not at home when Robert called at his house the next morning. His mother said that she had received a despatch the evening before informing her that he should not return that night.

Robert was greatly annoyed. He felt the necessity of advising M. Bidache of the threatening letter received by Jeanne. But it would do no good to wait, so he left for Paris after leaving a note begging him to come and see him as soon as he returned.

During the few days since leaving Jeanne M. Bidache had lost no time.

His idea was to have Fureton arrested on some pretext, drunkenness or some other charge, in order to obtain from him some information. But Fureton had not reappeared at the house where M. Bidache had seen him enter.

The affair in which Louveur had engaged at the instigation of Perou, as the reader will resulted.

at the instigation of Perou, as the reader will recollect, had proved a signal failure. He had attempted the murder of an aged couple in the Rue de Provence and had been taken in the very act and arrested.

M. Bidache had been deeply interested in this affair, as well as that of the Rue Taitbout.

e received it without evincing the slightest

The first is a with the pear of the control of the with the pool, his has territorities were the surface and the surface and the pool has been a surface and the surface and the surface pool has he had received a fist carriage pointer. She was very happy for the surface pool has he had received a fist carriage pointer. She was very happy for the surface pool has he had received a fist carriage pointer. She was very happy for the pool has he had received a fist carriage pointer. She was very happy for the surface pointer of the pool has been a surface and the surface pointer. She was very happy for the pool has been a surface and the surface pointers and the surface pointers. The pool has been a surface pointers and the surface pointers are the surface pointers. The pool has been a surface pointers are the pool has been a surface pointers and the surface pointers are the pool has been a surface pointers. The pool has been a surface pointers are the pointers are the pool has been a surface pointers are the pool has bee

"Rise." she said gently. "and continue your work, since such is your desire. I am proud to have inspired such devotion; you will ever be in my he.rt and thoughts, Robert—for," she added in a lower tone, "I too love you!"

CHAPTER XVI.

HARD LUCK.

M. Bidache was not at home when Robert called at his house the next morning. His mother said that she had received a despatch the evening before informing her that he should not return that night.

Robert made her enter a little room adjoining the hall.

When she had told him the story of the messenger, he exclaimed:

"It is a ruse employed to get you from your rooms. I have not been wounded, and I sent no messenger to you."

"Oh! mon Dieu! mon Dieu!" cried Jeanne in terro. "What does it mean, and what is going on at my rooms?"

"Cone," said Robert made her enter a little room adjoining the hall.

When she had told him the story of the messenger, he exclaimed:

"It is a ruse employed to get you from your rooms. I have not been wounded, and I sent no messenger to you."

"Chapter XVI.

He called a carriage, gave five francs to the driver, and told him to drive at full speed.

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"To in the should

ranquil.
"Clara," said Jeanne, breathless with emotion, "has anyone been here in my ab-

"Ah! the wretches!" cried Jeanne; "they have carried off my brother."
And she sank fainting on the floor.
"Speak, speak!" said Robert, grasping Clara by the arm. The poor girl seemed half dead with terror. "Be calm, I entreat you. Tell me how it happened."
Then in broken voice, interrupted by sobs, Clara told her story.
"About twenty minutes after Mademoiselle Jeanne departed, a very elegant young man bresented himself."
"I am one of the pupils of M. Cairnes, he said. Mademoiselle Lacedat, who is at his house, begged me to bring her brother to her I have my carriage at the door."
Clara had no suspicion. She put on George's hat and coat and confided him to the young man. Looking out of the window she saw them get into a coupe drawn by a magnificent black horse, and ride rapidly away.
"What was the appearance of this young."

away.
What was the appearance of this young

"She prot the man who killed M. Lacodard a she was a company of the protection of the carriage which brought him form of the carriage which because the carriage which because the carriage which brought him form of the carriage which brought him form of the carriage which brought him form of the carriage which because the carriage w

All Paris was at that moment excited as to the identity of the mysterious criminal who had attempted the murder of two aged people, and who so obstinately refused to speak.

M. Bidache took the paper with a lively curiosity from Jacques' hand. The mystery was about to be cleared up! But he had no sooner cast his eye upon it than he uttered a cry of surprise; he handed the paper to Robert, who, in his turn, did not appear less astonished at this unexpected revelation.

The fatigue experienced by Jacques Greliche, during this interview, caused a relapse into unconsciousness which lasted several hours,

M. Bidache anxiously awaited his return to con ciousness, hoping that he might combot.

Well, you shall have all that you desire," said M. Bidache. "This is my plan -"
They were now on the street, and as M. Bidache spoke, they saw a man approaching whom they recognized at once. It was the Count de Caserte. He saluted them both.

strangeling longer agents this wretch. It sail all ask new line both on the whole when the process of the sail and the wine both of the sail with the habitual senderless. Your brother shall be saved and the villatin sail to the whole well the habitual senderless. Your brother shall be saved and the villatin sail to the whole when the habitual senderless. You have the habitual s Fig. 1. Section of the control of th

not executive skill. To them the camera—the little detective that one can use from a boat even in pitching water without bothering with a tripod—is a treasure. With a bundle of dry plates in the hatch and the plateholders replenished night after night while lying on one's back under a blanket, in lieu of a dark room, in the woods, groping with uncertain fingers, the instrument is always ready, and it preserves for you the frowning side of Storm King, the grassy knoll where you breakfasted, the water weeds lying on the river, the ever-changing life, with a fulness of detail that will make the voyage a living reality, instead of a fading memory, for years.

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The Presidential Campaign

Has begun, and it is the duty of Every Democrat to begin to do all he can to help sustain and establish the Grand Democratic Principles in which he

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Boston Meckly Globe. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1887.

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THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO., 242 Washington Street......Boston

ANOTHER NEW STORY NEXT WEEK.

DEAD MAN'S ROCK.

A Romance of England and India.

It is similar in style and rivals given in The Globe would cost feelings of the poor, deluded buyers, who in book form? It is safe to esti- albumen and thin yolks. mate that The Globe gives | Another advantage of buying by weight every year \$6 worth of the best is that ancient and decrepit eggs do not novels that are written. You weigh as much as those which are young and healthy, and when the good houseing to The Weekly Globe, if you last year's eggs palmed off on her she can read nothing in it but its stories. | console herself with the idea that they do

THE GENERAL READER AND HIS TASTE.

Mr. Godey, the late proprietor of Godey's adies' Book, who died a millionnaire and was perhaps the most successful magazine publisher of his time, was once asked why ne did not publish a higher-toned and more iterary magazine. Mr. Godey replied that e made a magazine for the "Mary Janes," ecause there were hundreds of them to one lady who would buy and appreciate a igh-toned publication.

There is an idea in this reply that all pubish rs, as well as the managers of educaconal and literary institutions, would do well to consider. It is a very desirable thing to have a fine literary taste and the trainng requisite to appreciate the higher class f reading. But it should not be forgotten hat to a very large majority of the reading public the struggle for bread and butter must occupy most of their time and energies, and this fact should be taken into account when they are to be supplied with reading

It has become the fashion of late for noted cholars and literary characters to recom nd lists of the 100 books which they consider the best to read. In nearly all of these excellent lists-excellent, that is, for a certain and limited class of readers-Mr. Godey's "Mary Janes" are entirely forgotten. What does Mary Jane or John Thomas are about the "Meditations of MARCUS AURELIUS," the writings of Confucius, or SPINOZA'S "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus," all of which appear in one of these lists. If "Mary Jane" had a house full of

daths refuse to order a new transaction would not be who respect the Constitution would not be street. He was talk the "Rose and Fall Off of the Roman Empire," as rendered by Silss Wegg.

If Mary Jan is to be instructed she must be given a book that will entertain her. Jora book must be interesting to be useful. Now she will read a good story, and the narrative is by far the most strapher to pass upon it in advance, tive form of presenting a truth or theory. The greatest of teachers recognized this, and employed it more than any other method to impress upon the world the many people there are who regard the read.

Fortland Advertiser: There is to be no Portland Advertiser: There is to be no Portland Advertiser: There is to be no such world and the properties of the constitution would not be dearly their right. Whether the constitution would not be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to be caused the seal of the United States to 1212.

If whether the constitution, which appeared some sould not seal upon the seal of the United States to 1212.

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If whether the constitution, the seal of the United States to 1212.

If whether the constitution, the seal of the United States to 1212.

If whether the constitution, the seal of the United States to 1212.

If whether the year. To all subscribers for THE ing of a story not only as a weste of time, but one of this class exclaim with honest pride, "I never read a novel in my life!" Such people have lost a great deal of both pleas-

ure and profit. There is really so much to learn in the world that the man who sits down to commit to memory the dates and particulars of this the new mugwump plan for wiping out all that has tran pired to date will not be the Democratic majority? able to get very far along in his allotted 6 Copies, Now to January, three score years and ten even if he has nothing else to do. And if he succeeded he would have stored his memory rather than from the cradle to the grave. have cultivated the mind. Furthermore, he has probably led a most miserable existence and killed within him that taste for learning and research that is better and more valuable than any learning. A man does not get far on the road of research unless it his question how the men of science who had accomplished so much had done their work, they all replied that their researches were a pleasure, and that they had not Agents find The Weekly Globe realized that they were at work at all. This ne of the best paying papers to was precisely why they were able to accomplish so much, and it will generally be found on examination that those who have

Many parents, with the best of intentions, as sensible to recommend White mountain and entertainment for the scenery to a boy who is crying for a top as whole family at so low a price.

Now is the time to begin to get subscribers. The Presidential campaign has begun and the new year is close at hand. Send for agents' circular and sample copies. Address The Weekly Globe, Boston, Mass.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION

Scenery to a boy who is crying for a top as this to give him an historical work when he wants an adventurous story. Perhaps my experience as proprietor of a circulating alary. Who says the avenurs to fame and fortune are closed to American women?

Though 90 years of age Emperor William of Germany is still able to go hunting and shoot four deer and 11 boars in one age. The work who threw a hot pancake at Mrs. Cleveland is going to exhibit her self in a dime museum at a comfortable wants an adventurous story. Perhaps my experience as proprietor of a circulating alary. Who says the avenurs to fame and fortune are closed to American women?

Though 90 years of age Emperor William of Germany is still able to go hunting and shoot four deer and 11 boars in one age. The work who kills a dozen Indians at least before cooking his breakfast of venison on a forked stick over the camptire. But very som he got tired of these and laughed as heartily as any one at their absurdity. Next he wanted one of the story books with a least one of the story books with a life of the cook who threw a hot pancake at Mrs. Cleveland is going to exhibit her. Yesterlay morning when I read your Yesterday morning when I read your result is to give him an historical work when he wants an adventurous story. Perhaps my experience as proprietor of a circulating alary. Who says the avenures to fame and fortune are closed to American women?

Though 90 years of age Emperor William of Germany is still able to go hunting and shoot four deer and 11 boars in one age. The wanted an Indian shoot four deer and 11 boars in one age. The wanted an Indian shoot four deer and 11 boars in one age. The wanted an Indian shoot four deer and 11 boars in one age. The wanted an Indian shoot four deer and 11 boars in on he wanted one of the story books with a murder in the first chap er and a wedding in the last, filled in between with dialogues of acheap kind. Soon he wearied of this in 40 rows of apple trees of hitting the retype of fiction, and took up THACKERAY sult, we should like to see his head measand Dickens, and before he was through ured. with these he had become interested books he wanted. But by this process, step paper.

by step, he had become a reader and was

in the exploits of Grizzly Jake than of one actually threwt efatal bombs nearly every of these quite unnatural fellows who 'never read a story in his life." The trouble is that many of us want our children to read books in childhood which we sensible thing to do is to give a young person just the best books that he or she will THE SUNDAY GLOBE-By mail, \$2.00 per year. be interested in. A boy or girl should not be forced to read a dull one. THE WEEKLY GLOBE-By mail, \$1.00 per year.

ELIHU B. HAYES. EGGS BY THE POUND.

As the result of an agitation among the marketmen of this city and elsewhere, it is probable that eggs will be sold by weight dealers choose to give them. Everybody who has eaten eggs or bought eggs knews there is a wide difference in the size of the product manufactured by the various kinds of hens. The large Asiatic varieties anal ty of the material they put inside the go as quietly and as fast as possible. shells. The yolks are large and fat and vellow, and the whites are as near perfect albumen as can be found. On the centrary. in interest the best stories of the small breeds-the Bantams and Leg-Rider Haggard, the author of horns and Black Spanish-appear to know 'She." Do readers ever esti- that eggs are sold by the dozen and, workmany as po sible, having no regard for the them a year if they were bought | vainly hope to make a meal from the dilute

not cost as much as those lately plucked

It is high time that the honest, conscienunder methods of cheap hen labor that is on purely circumstant al evidence glutting the market. By all means let eggs be bought and sold by weight, like beef and pork and other animal toods.

THE ANARCHISTS.

Certa'n newspapers, obliv ous of the impropriety of seeking to forestall a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. are assuring their readers that the court will decide against the condemned Anar-

The evening Record says it would be folly for the Supreme Court to interfere, because that would practically result in making the Supreme Court of the United States an appellate tribunal for a very large number of cases now supposed to be settled in the

If the Federal Constitution had never com mitted to the general government the duty of protecting individuals in certain personal rights, this reasoning would hold. But the rights, this reasoning would hold. But the constitution does guarantee that the Federal courts shall protect these rights, and in doing so it inevitably makes the Supreme Court of the United States the court of last resort in cases where a violation of the guarantees of the Constitution is alleged.

Such an allegation is made in the case of the seven condemned men at Chicago. It it should appear to the satisfaction of the court that the rights guaranteed to these men by the Constitution have been invaded, the judges could not consistently with their oaths refuse to order a new trial, and people who respect the Constitution would not begrudge the condemned what would be clearly their right. Whether the constitution have been invaded, the judges could not consistently with their oaths refuse to order a new trial, and people who respect the Constitution would not begrudge the condemned what would be clearly their right. Whether the constitution would not begrudge the condemned what would be clearly their right. Whether the constitution would not be clearly their right. Whether the constitution would not be clearly their right. Whether the constitution would not be clearly their right. Whether the constitution would not be clearly their right. Whether the constitution would not be clearly their right.

With JAY GOULD, SULLIVAN, Buffalo BILL and JAMES G. BLAINE across the pond we must husband our resources in the

A Democrat was shot dead at the polls in Baltimore by a muswump reformer. Is

So the undertakers have formed a trust. Now, if the infant food manufacturers combine the American can be under trustees

It is reported that a spring has been discovered in Meridian, Miss., which tastes like weak lemonade. What a location this will be for a moral circus or a church festival.

is pleasant to him. Galton says in his turned out, carrying along with the stars "Englishmen of Science" that, in reply to and stripes a tattered Confederate flag, it is time for FORAKER to wave the bloody shirt again.

> JAY Gould's little granddaughter has had \$10,000 worth of lace cut up to trim one of her dresses. That dress world keep 10,000 babies warm who will be cold this

dent of a Home Missionary Society. She cught to be competent for the position, done the world's best work have taken having been president of the United States Mr. BLAINE says he was not as intimate

with the Prince of Wales as the American object to their children reading stories. I papers represented. Well, it wasn't believe this to be a great mistake. It is just BLAINE's fault if he was not. It is evident he tried hard enough. Now the cook who threw a hot pancake

If there is any man who understands the present pol tical situation in New York or

New York Tribune: A teacher in th's in some subject. I lost him as a city recently asked a class to write an essay The regular subscription price of the customer, and he went to the public or on "The Result of Laziness," and one of in as his composition a blank sheet of

As much as they are condemned, I should have more hopes of the future scholarship and learning of a boy of 10 who delighted it had been proved that the prisoners

body would be pleased to see them hanged HENRY GEORGE assures his followers in his paper, the Standard, that they will get are interested in ourselves in middle life; probably carry the State. HENRY is a man to begin where we are leaving off. The of very sanguine temperament, but he'll need to be when the actual returns come in.

> The New Haven Palladium calls our attention to the fact that the surplus in the federal treasury can be reduced by abolishing the internal revenue. We know it can but that is not the way to do it. It is the Republicans who are thus trying to reduce

ing bronzed and hardy as a Maine lumber man after his summer's voyaging on the hereafter. A rule of this kind 's greatly great lakes. He is ready now for a long needed by the purchasers, who now must winter's work, and the lyceums are calling be contented with eggs of whatever size the Woods and Waters of Canada."

JAY GOULD and RUSSELL SAGE are charged with misappropriating \$3,000,000 in railroad bonds, yet JAY is allowed to go to Europe untou hed. If an ordinary man kinds of hens. The large Asiatic varieties should "misappropriate" that amount he lay big eggs and are not stingy with the would be glad to get to Canada, and would

President DIAZ of Mexico is the modern type of dictator. When he desires to connue his term of autocratic power loesn't call it usurpation, or even over"; he calls it re-election. He has d cided to re-elect himself again, and it mate what the novels that are ing by the piece, endeavor to turn off as would be as unhealthy for any Mexican to to the rule of the Czar.

Graphic: The wrong of inflicting a death entence upon circumstantial evidence is well shown by the confession of the San Francisco suicide, BENHAYON, His sister was poisoned, and her husband, Dr. J. MIL-TON BOWERS, was tried, condemned, and ntenced to be hanged on circumstantial esses his crime and blows out his brains The real murderer was the principal witness for the prosecution. Here is a horrible travesty of justice. What cruelty has been done an innocent man! And what a wrong, beyond redress, might have been done him! tious hen was protected from the base, cut- The death sentence should never be inflicted its heaven-lighted face and a kiss.

FOR THANKSCIVING.

President Cleveland's Suggestion for the Day's Observance.

The following Thanksgiving proclama-tion has been issued by the President: tion has leen issued by the President:

The goodness and the mercy of God, which have followed the American people during all the days of the past year, claim their grateful recognition and humble acknowled, ment. By His omnivotent power he has protected us from war and pestilence and from every national calamity. By His gracious favor the earth has yielded a generous return to the labor of the husbandman, and every path of honest to! has led to comfort and contentment. By His loving kindness the hearts of our people have been replenished with fraternal seutiment and patriotic endeavor, and by His unerring guidance we have been directed in the way of national prosperity. To the end we may with one accord test fy our gratifued for all these blessin s, I, Grover Cleveland President of the United States, do here by designate and set apart Thursday, t e 2-th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by all the people of the land.

On that day let all secular work and employment be suspined.

On that day let all secular work and em

At managin'. She gives
No quarter to a blessed thing
In insect shape that lives: 'Tis sweepin', dustin' all the time-

No peace at any price For bug, or beast, or boy, or man, She is so plaguey nice. Her temper's like her pie crust, which

They're both uncommon short; An' tho' I'm free an' easy like, Sometimes she make me snort. There ain't no sense in havin' things So dum'd all-fired neat. Nor sayin', ev'ry time I step.
"Now, 'Zek'el, wipe your feet!"

I can't set down in our best room, It is so slick an' spruce; Fact is, most ev'rything we've got's Too good for common use; Tho' next to godliness the Book Puts cleanliness, I'm bound

To say Keturah's mighty apt To run it in the ground. There aint no use in kickin'. I'm Prepared to bear my cross; Some day, perhaps, I'll wear my crown: Keturah she can't boss Things round in Heaven. An', since we're told That there nor moth nor rust

Comes to corrupt, I guess it's safe To say there aint no dust But O what will Keturah do Within those pearly gates, If she no longer finds the dirt

That she so dearly hates? O'ershadowed Heaven itself will be. Engulfed in awful gloom,

And cannot use a broom! M. N. B. Behind the Times.

"I have come, sir," said a man entering a newspaper office and address ng the editor, to tell you that you are a fool."
"When did you discover that fact?" the editor asked.
"Yesterday morning when I read your

The Oldest Canary.

Hearing of the great loss Mr. Joshua E. known pet canary, a reporter called upon him at his Chestnut street residence to question him about its history. "My canary that died this moming,' said Mr. W.llis, "was, I believe, the longest lived on record. He was born in 1853 and died yesterday, being over 24 years old. He was twice crippled, his leg fractured and his wing broken. He was always cheerful and a beautiful singer until about three years ago, when he became blind, and, strange to say, refused to eat seed. 'Dick' was an object of interest to all the bird fanciers, and they frequently dropped in to ask about the fold voter,' as he was called. I attribute his long I fet of feeding him on a little meat, particularly during the summer, when I gave him some three or four times a week. Occasionally I used to give him a small piece of fat set pork, and I never gave him sugar, crackers or anything sweet. I got the idea of giv ng him meat by watching him pick the feathers from his body, as all birds do, and taking the quill end in his mouth."

AFFECTION'S DEAREST JOYS.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CHILDREN.

Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me, For of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven"-The Globe's Wonderfully Sympathetic and Touching Gifts to Its Women Readers.

WIDE AWAKE AND FAST ASLEEP.



WIDE AWAKE.

The child, like a flower bud, opens to he rising sun. Even the color and the perfume of the flower are present to excite the thought and feeling of the mother bending over and embracing it, to full compreoffspring. The artist, with maternal sympathy in reproducing his subject, has happily will make money by subscrib- keeper finds out that she has had some of evidence only. And now BENHAYON con- toeing with suppressed breath into the lare sewed into the under arm seams and room, creeps timidly forward to discover whether her darling is awake. By some subtle intelligence, the child has felt her gowns of this kind. stealthy approach, and is awake, and cunningly hides in covert, to surprise her with



what can be more sublime, or stimulative of pure love, sympathy and worship, than the hovering of the little child in its sleep along the border-land of the angels. We stand spellbound at the vision of that the face of the sleeping babe reveals. Is it not of heaven, and will not heaven transport it away from us forever among the well-doers and the blessed? We press forward in our fear, and would catch it, lest it slip



BROWN EYES.

The mother watches every expression and movement of the babe to discover its first dawning intelligence, and with no less solicitude numbers each smile and each turn of the hand and the foot in its growth during its first year. Her heart beats with pleasure or pain with the little heart she is pressing to it. In "Brown Eyes," the artist has drawn the babe at a moment when it is most cunningly indicative of its rapid progress to recognition and love of its friends.



A happy surprise in the experience of the young mother is when the child first unmistakably recognizes her call, and, brimming over with happiness, turns and bends forward as if to leap into its mother's arms. Willis had met with in the death of his well. This is a glorious reward of maternity, and known pet canary, a reporter called upon a proud moment in a mother's life. All this the artist, with rare insight and deft hand, has brought out in this exquisite drawing, to the admiration and praise of every woman who views his work. Both "Brown Eyes" and "Blue Eyes,"

with the Magazine, Sunshine for Little
Children, are given with the WEEKLY
GLOBE, one year for \$1.30; siz months, 80
cents.
Nothing better in pictures was ever given
to newspaper readers than the above. You
can have both of the water colors. "Wide
Awake" and "Fast Asleep," or both "Brown
Eyes" and "Blue Eyes," with the magazine
and Weekly Globe for \$1.30 per year; 80
cents for six months.

THE FASHION NOW.

Tea Gowns More the Rage Than Ever.

The Costumes Fashioned Like the State Robes of Eastern Princes,

And "Perfect Dreams" Evolved by Artists or Parisian Modistes.

One of the prettiest fashions which has obtained for a long time is that of the graceful, one piece house dresses called tea gowns, which are now in their second win-ter. lut which will see many more, if choice taste and the eternal fitness of things are considered, rather than a desire for some

These gowns are called by a witty young lady of our acqua ntance "sublimated wrappers." and that is perhaps as good a name for them as can be devised. They really are "wrappers," though they vary from the plain princesse shape to the elaborate French go vns, which are gorgeou and fine enough for ballroom costumes. These costumes are often worn for receiving gowns, for afternoons "at home," and for this purpose are made up in rich mate-

The latest are of cashmere, with a long princesse train. The front is in narrow sack shape, with a full "crepe de chine" rest that extends from throat to Very often this vest is finished in Fedora fashion, and a handsome petricoat of silk, uilted satin, wrought cambric or mull is displayed by leaving the long underfronts open at the bottom. Below the Fedora, or, caught the moment when the mother, tip- rather, beneath its edges, ribbons or cords tied ir long loops and ends. Damasse silks, plushes, strips of velvet and satin and other fancy goods will be made up into tea

gowns of this kind.

English teag was are unusually luxurous and artistic in effect this season, their designs seeming to have drawn fresh inspiration from the rich, flowing robes worn by the India princes who attended the Queen's jubilee. Some of these are made of soft Thibet woollens and Bengaline silks, with fronts of gold gauze and lace triumed with embroideries of silks and metal threads in intricate eastern patterns. One of these was of white Th bet wool, hang ng full from the shoulders and opening over a flowing iront of gold s lk gauze, the long, wide sleeves and bord r being wrought in

d r being wrought in red, gold and black. Lalla Rookh vests are very handsome in these tra gowns.

are very handsome in these tea gowns. These are full of folds daped from each shoulder to cross on the bust, with a scarf girdle below, as sown in the iliustration. Gowns of tawny red Bengaline or faded rose India cashmere will have these vests of crinkled white crape flecked with gold. The one from which this sketch was taken was of soft Florentine brocade of dark "old rose" color, opening over a front of white

FAST ASLEEP.

It is the most beautiful of all pictures; for what can be more sublime, or stimulative of pure love, sympathy and worship, than the hovering of the little child in its sleep

was of solt Firentine brecade of dark "old rose" color, opening over a front of white "crepe de chine," arranged in such folds and curves as lend themselves to all move ments of the supple figure. Slight purings of crepe trim the neck, wrists, and foot of the iront; the gaceful sleeves are of the same material, and the long train which finishes the gown.could the whole of it be seen, is lined to the neck wrists, and the long train which finishes the gown.could the whole of it be seen, is lined to the neck wrists.



The charming French tea gown here illustrated is a princesse role of chaudron velvet, embroi ered in Turkish designs with red, gold and copper threads. The long blouse front is of ivory surah, we led with white net wrought with gold figures; the white sik and net reappear on the sides of the skirt and as puffs in the slashed sleeves. The soft wide girdle is of Ben taline silk. Happy are the maidens nowadays who have art sts for brothers, cousins or lovers, whom they can coax into designing assthetic gowns for them in this line. Many a costume with classic statuesque drapay's thus evolved, or rich copies of French models of the last century, made into full watteau folds, giving a sweeping train and suggesting the rich brocades of that beriod, with festoons of lace for garniture,
Lacking the artist brother or cousin my lady will perhaps make up for herself a "perfect dre m" of a gown, or will be content with a pla ner cosiume, like the polkadotted camel's-hair shown in the cut.



This has a front of surah laid in plaits, with wide bands of velvet on each side the ront, and forming the collar, cuffs and wide belt which fastens with a large



A plain rich gown was the model from which the last sketch was taken, composed of cream cashmere, lace and apple green silk, the silk being used as I ning and faccings. The vest is visible all the way down between the fronts which flare prettily from the neck, and is shirred at the top to fall in full loose folds that are very becoming to most figures. Single bust and uncer-arm darts emphasize the "neglige" look of the vest. Under the vest the fronts are covered with green silk, which shows very handsomely through the lace, and the fronts are underfaced with a wide band of the same silk. The standing collar, high and close, is of two parts, that on the vest being of silk covered with lace, the rest of cashmere with ends overlapping the vest collar. The sleeves are the characteristic feature of the gown, be ng in flowing style, fa ling in long points, suggestive of antel sleeves. This eleeves it closely at the top and have a seam only at the inside of the arm, where they reach only a little below the elbow. They are lined with silk, and below the elbow show full undersleeves of the lace, gathered closely at the wrist.

This design would be handsome made up in plain and figured woolk ns, or with a vest of surah, Bengaline, faille Francaise, China or India silk, plush or velvet. For a middleaged lady a black silk or sat n gown, with a vest of surah, Bengaline, faille Francaise, China or India silk, plush or velvet. For a middleaged lady a black silk or sat n gown, with a vest of surah, Bengaline, faille Francaise, China or India silk, plush or velvet. For a middleaged lady a black silk or sat n gown, with a vest of surah, Bengaline, faille Francaise, China or India silk, plush or velvet. For a middleaged lady a black silk or sat n gown, with a vest of surah, Bengaline, faille Francaise, China or India silk, plush or velvet. For a middleaged lady a black silk or sat n gown, with a vest of surah, Bengaline, faille Francaise, China or India silk, plush or velvet. For a middleaged lady a black silk or sat n gown, with

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

First Paper on How to Knit a Stocking-Ail the Mysteries of the Process Made as Clear as Daylight-Setting Up the Work and Shaping the Leg-Correspondence.

Those older readers of the "Hour" who have "always knit stockings" and cannot remember when they learned to do it, who, in fact, go about their work by a kind of instinct rather than by any regular rules, may skip this number entirely and spend their hour in some other and more profitable employment. But there are many, especially of this younger day and generation, to whom the knitting of a stocking would present insurmountable difficulties. although they may be able to do anything in the way of fancy work, The shaping of the leg, the turning of the heel and the narrowing of the foot and toe are mysteries to many which they feel they can never

as in th's adaptability lies the secret of beautiful work. For instance, using coarse worsted and large needles, 73 stitches may be cast on for a child of 5 years; 85 for one of 7, 91 for one of 9, and 100 for one of 11. These, of currse, are average sizes, and if finer yarn or needles are used more stitches must be cast on.

A very good and sure way of getting the right size is to take a "boughten" stocking or sock which one knows to be of the right size, and use it for a pattern, laying on the work and comparing it from time to time.

A good way to "set up" a stocking is to cast on all the st tches needed on one needle, and then knit off the required number on two other needles. It is usual to cast on a number divisible by three, with one over. This odd stitch is for the seam stitch which is to run all down the back of the leg, though frequently this is "made" or taken up, after the band at the top of the leg, it finished. The stitches are equally seasoned as a still be seaded as a still a e cast on for a child of 5 years; 85 for one

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After one row of plain knitting the band is begun which is usually knitt two and two, or three and two, plain and our (or seam) alternately. This ribbed band at the top serves two purposes; it makes the top elastic and shapely, and prevents it from curling. It is also a firm piece on which to fasten the suspenders or socking fasteners for ladies and children, and prevents the socks of men from slipping down. Instead of this ribbed band German knitters often substant at a pretty scallop or

Fancy Border at the Top,

Fancy Border at the Top, and some patterns for these will be given in and develops its theme b illiantly, and a subsequent number on this subject.

a subsequent number on this subject.

The stock ng is now knit plain, generally without increasing or decreasing, till the middle of the calf is reached. At this pont the "intakes" or narrowings begin, and on the number and regularity of these depend the shape and size of the leg. The narrowings a laways made on the first needle either side of the seam stitch, and there must always be one stitch left plan between the seam and the narrowings. The way to make them is this: In kn thing the first needle slip the third stitch before the seam, and this seam, and the second statch before the seam, and this the second statch to the first needle slip the third stitch before the seam, and knit the second and third stich plain stich the seam, and the second and third stich plain stich the seam, and third stich plain stich the seam, and third stich plain stich the seam, and the second and third stich plain stich the seam, and the second and third stich plain stich the seam, and the second and third stich plain stich the seam and the second and third stich plain stich the seam and the second and third stich plain stich the seam and the second and third stich plain stich the seam and the second and third stich plain stich the seam and the second and third stich to gether. If the work is examined after this is done, the reason for doing it in just this way will be apparent. When two stitches are narrowed or init together, the must of necessity up or incline to one side, the s de of the stitching. Thus, if 73 stitches are narrowed or link together, the must of necessity up or incline to one side, the scale of the sticking. Thus, if 73 stitches are narrowed or link size of the stocking. Thus, if 73 stitches are narrowed or link together, the must of necessity up or incline to one side, the scale of the stocking. Thus, if 73 stitches are narrowed or link together, the must of necessity to one side, the scale of the stocking. Thus, if 73 stitches are narrowed or link together, the must of necessity to one side, the scale of the s

The reason for narrowing the stocking is of co ree apparent, since the ankle is so truch smaller than the calf of the leg. If one is making up a rule as one goes along or a place of work it is a very easy matter to decide on the number of narrowings, etc. Count the number of stitches at the calf, measure the size necessary at the ank e and count the stitches in that, find the length of this piece and count the rows of knitting necessary to make this length. These three things furnish all the data necessary for ascertaining the number of arrowings and the number of rows between each. Thus in a girl's stocking on No. 14 needles, suppose the number of stitches at the calf to be 68, and the number at the ankle 56. Then there must be 12 narrowings (the diffe ence between these) or six rounds of decreasings (two in each round being narrowed). The number of rounds etween the calf and the arkle being 56, and the six decreas ng row, he ng subtracted, leares 50 rows of plair knitting, or 10 rows between each decreasing row.

Another illustration: In a lady's stocking knitting, or 10 rows between each decreasing row.

Another illustration: In a lady's stocking of ordinary size on No. 18 needles the number of st tches at the calf would be about 149, at the ankle 113, and the number of rounds from calf to ankle 154. Here the number o', narrowings must be 36, which makes 18 rounds of decreasings. Taking these 18 rounds from the whole rumber (154) lea es 186 rows to be arranged in 17 spans, malt ng eight plain rows between each row of decreasings.

In the case of children and persons whose legs possess little muscular development, this regular uniform narrowing of the stocking answe s very well. In a ults, however, this is not usually the shape of the leg. Inst ad of a granual slope from calf to ankle, there is generally

A Rapid Slope at First, A Rapid Slope at First, which grows less and less towards the ankle, and forms a strongly curved outline.

ain till the calf is reached; but wher is part of the stocking is knitted of an rm size the elasticity of the stuff will caus to adapt itself to this slight irregularit the shape of the leg. The reason for narrowing the stocking i

perienced knitters make important modifi Instead of having the intervals between the decreasing rows uniform, they make them narrow at first and then wider as the leg advances. Thus in the case of the lady's sto king already mentioned, where the number of stirches at the calf is 148, at the ankle 118, and the number of coveraging is and the humber of rounds of decreasing is 18, the following would be the arrangement: Three narrowings with 6 rounds between, 3 narrowings with 8 rounds between, 4 narrowings with 8 rounds between, 5 narrowings with 9 rounds between, 3 narrowings with 10 rounds between, 3 narrowings with 10 rounds between, 3 narrowings with 10 rounds between

ween. 3 narrowings with 10 rounds between.

This will give the curved outline.

Another illustration: Lady's stocking on No. 16 needles, 134 stitches at ca.f. 94 at ankle, decreasing rounds 20: 6 intakes with 4 rows between. 5 intakes with 5 rows between, 4 intakes with 6 rows between, 2 intakes with 8 rows between. 2 Having made the decreasings by either of the alove methods the ankle is knit plain, that is with 8 rows roundertake the more difficult part of the work, the foot.

"S. J. C." North Adams.—Am very glad he warning was in time to save your being windled. Tell every one whom you can bout these "works at home" frauds, and if thers will do the same they will soon ie out for lack of encouragement.

This will be reserved for another "Hour."

oflow.

"Toboggan Cap and Hood."—To copy the two patterns and send to you per onally, as requested, would take more time than we can pessibly give, n consideratin of the fact that many other requests like yours come by every mal. We will, however, or nt them in the "Hour" very gladly as soon as we have space for them.

TOBACCO GROWERS MEET.

President Hubbard's Address-Abolition of the Internal Revenue Tax Demandel-Officers Elected.

many which they feel they can never fathom.

Stocking knift'ng is governed by certain general principles and rules, which are very to yet is illustrated by the second figure. This gown was of moss green "crepeline," made with a watteau train, with full loose front of cream white wool. A white silk girdle encircles the waist and drops down one side. The India needlework is in clu ters of green leaves veined with pale pink.

Which nilstes the gown could the whole of it be seen, is lined they look and they feel they can never fathom.

Stocking knift'ng is governed by certain general principles and rules, which are very the set of the New England Tobacco (convention of the New England Convention of the New England Tobacco (convention of the New England Convention of the New Engla finest tobacco came in at 35 cents duty a pound. The fault was with the appraisers. action with any party that favored this. The present good prices for tobacco were pretty directly due to the efforts of the association. consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Sternberg

consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Sternberg and Austin.
Officers were chosen as follows: President, S. G. Hubbard of Hatfield, Mass.; vice president, Eliiah G. Ackley of East Hartford; secretary and treasurer, S. C. Hardin of Glastonbury: executive committee, the president and vice president ex-officio. H. H. Austin of Suffield, Timothy Sed, wick of West Hartford, Horace Fryeof Poquonnock, C. H. Pease of South W ndscr. F. Bronson of East Canaan, W. W. San erson of South Deerfield, M. W. Frisbie of Southington, H. O. Warner of New Miltord.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

unanimously:

shatically protest gainst it and the restrictions and mono solies the internal revenue system fosters in the tobacco industry.

Resolved, that the executive officers of the association be instructed and empowered to carry out the present wants of this association. In so doing they are directed to secure the co-overation of all other tobacco organizations throughout the country—so far as possible—to effect a supporting coalition with allied interns's, and in every other legitimate way create an organized demand for the abolition of all internal revenue laws on tobacco, that congress will accede to at an early day.

Reselved, That to carry out the purposes of these resolutions a fund of \$5000 be contributed by the parties in interest and placed at the dissosition of the executive committee and that all present members be requested to contribute at least \$1, and the growers throughout the Connectient and Housa fonic valleys not members be requested to pay \$1 and become members. These and all withers are requested to also subscribe such further sums as they can afford.

Resolved, That this association greatly appreciates the services of President Hubburd, and hereby tenders him a vote of thanks and accumend the executive committee to recompense him in future whatever the association treasury warrants.

Oliver Ditson & Co. publish one of Henry

Farmer's best violin solos-with piano ac

companiment. It is ent tled "Keel Row."

secures very superior concert effects although adapted to priva e as well as pub

can make money by getting subscribers. By devoting only your spare time, you can secure a large club. Send for private circular to agenta.
Address The Weekly Globe, Boston,

Every man, woman, boy and girl

Miscellaneous.

HIDES AND SKINS—Following are the current prices: Brighton steers, 9@10; New England steers, 9@91½; do, do, cow, 8½, 255%. Calfskins—deacons, 50@40c; 8@61½hs, 60@70; 8@67bs, 50@751.00; heavy, \$1.00@11.0. Galveston fry, 13½½, 14; Texas kivs, 14½@15½; Dry-salted Texas, 1400 11; Buenos Ayres, 218½; Rio Grande, 18 @.; Montevideo, 18@18½; Calentra sinughtered cow hides, 9@11; do, dead green, 7@9; do, buffale, 6; Sierra Leone, ...@21.

HOPS—The market is dull and quiet. Demand is mostly for fancy grades, which are scarce.

We quote: New York, 1887, 200d, 18@20c; do, 1886, good, 10@15c; do, 1885, choice, 6@8c; English, 1886, 15e; California, 1886, 10@15c; Easlern, ...@, ...c.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, October 23:
Western cartle, 690; Eastern cattle, 451; Northern cattle, 642. Total, 1783.
Western sheep and lambs, 2640; Eastern sheep and lambs, 2024; Northern sheep and lambs, 7017. Total, 11.781.
Swine, 30,690. Veals, 582. Horses, 490.
Prices of beef cattle ner hundred pounds, dressed weight, ranged from \$4.00 to \$27.50.

PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE.

FINANCIAL.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

LAST OF THE MACCABEES

Rabbi Schindler's Lecture on Simon.

Condition in Which the Old Hero Found God's Chesen People.

What He Accomplished for Them in His Nine Years of Power.

Rabbi Schindler delivered the fourth lecture of his "Dissolving Views" series at Temple Adath Israel last evening. The

Temple Adath Israel last evening. The rabbi said:

Through the whole history of the Jews we find that in whatever country they sought a domicile, or with what sever princes they treated, they always applied for special legislation, Jewish ambases dots were ever besieging the lobbies of courts for the sake of obtaining privileges of which they were in absolute need, and for which they were ready to pay a rasonable sum. Princes who grant d their petitions were highly exalted, while kings who would not yield, who could not see the need of a special legislation which would benefit only a small number of the r subjects, or who would cancel favors granted by their predecessors, were hated as tyrants. Frequently we find, therefore, that princes renowned for their kindness, for their hum nity and generosity are depicted by Jewish hist rians as the most cruel enemies of mank nd.

In consequence of his demand for special legislation, the Jew excluded himself from the community in which he chose, or was compelled, to live. He remained forever a st an cert herein, and, what was still worse, he made himself conspicuous. The world could not fail to see him; and his constant clamor, not for rights but for privileges, made him an object of distrust and chilled.

Through the whole history of the Jews we find that in whatever country they sugard was cut down neal the was trache outsy was and down neal the back of the leave of the weight of the chicurus of Jonathan had entered the city of a Assyrian throne. Upon the leaves of the was trachenously taken cant ve and his bacy was tracheously taken cant ve and his bacy was tracheously taken cant ve and his bacy was tracheously taken cant ve and his bacy and they were all assassinated a short time hate, not of the chicurus of Jonathan and they were all assassinated a short time hate, were all assassinated as short time hate, not of the chicurus of the free hery Tryphon succeeded in secting hall the fruits of the previous struggles would be fruit to five here of the chicurus of the fre

might have sprung up between himself and his neighbors.

The Jew, however, accepting the divine origin of the Bible, and thus being compelled by his conscience to perform every ordinance given therein, without exception, found himself in contict with the laws and customs prevail ng in the land of his adoption. The alternative was left to him either to return to the land where his laws were the laws, or to submit to the customs of his new home. He could choose neither, and tried to strike the go den mean by asking for privileges. As long as we do not give up this dangerous practice, as long as we continue to ask for exception it legislation, and as long as such privileges are granted, so long shall we be excluded, so long will prejudice raise its head against us, so long shall we meet with distrust.

It has been the policy of ancient Asiatic empires to grant to each province its autonomy, and thus had our ancestors been able to remain in their happy solation for more than 200 years. This bodicy was the simplest to form a large empire, and the easiest method to enrich the court of a monarch, but it was also the simplest to break up the conglomerat n.

If Persia had not been composed of a

and the content of th

the law. The time drew high when these two factions should clash against each other.

The unprecedented growth and strength of Rome had been due to quite a different policy than that which the Asiatic nations had followed. Rome had annalgamated every new province which it acquired by organizating it under the same laws and institutions. Thus it had become a compact unity against which all attacks were in vain. After the desiruction of Cathage, Antiochus the Great, then ruler over a large past of the former Macedon an empire, found himself within reach of the greed of Rome; he decided therefore to adopt the policy of his enemy and to bind together the many provinces over which he ruled, by the ties of common laws and customs, that he might be enabled to offer a firm front to the approaching R man Colossus. He withdrew on that account the privileges granted to his provinces, and listening to the advice of the Hellen stie party he undertook to Hellenize Judea with their aid.

He appointed as high priest a man who

insight into that state of affairs from the BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL. biography of Simon, the last of the Maccabees.

Mathatias was an old man when he raised the banner of revolt. He had five valiant sons—lochanan, Simon, Judah, Eleazar and Jonathan. When on his deathled he advised his frends and compatriots to follow the lead of Judah, his third son, as a commander in the ba tlefield, but to be guided in their councils by the advice of Simon, his second son.

After a short and glorious career, Judah, who had gained for himse f and family the holored name Maccabi, his elder brother Jochapan and his brother Eleazar lad found their death upon the battlefield. Simon and Jonathan, the youngest of the brethren, remained. For reasons of which we have no account, Jonathan, the younger brother, took the reins of government into his hands. For about nine years he steered the ship of state through the breakers, and, by lucky alliances, he succeeded in keeping the country in a somewhat independent position. He fall thally into a sange laid by Tryphon, a

A Very Attractive Bill of Fare for the First Demonstration Lesson.

Maryland Chicken, Sweet Potato Croquettes, Corn Cake, Baked Quinces, Etc. Trying to Discredit Mr. Chamberlain as

The Boston Cooking School begins its ninth regular season at 174 Tremont street with a very prosperous outlook. Last year which are necessarily very heavy, and the present year bids fair to be the most suc-cessful yet experienced. The classes for practice lessons are rapidly filling up and

practice lessons are rapidly filling up and more are forming, while the course of weekly demonstration lessons, or lectures practically ilinstrated, has a goodly number of attendants.

The principal of the school, Miss Ida Maynard, her-elf a graduate of the school, won golden opinions last year by her efficient and sens.ble management, and all of the old pupils will be grad to know that she is to deliver the lectures in the demonstration old pupils will be giad to know that she is to deliver the lectures in the demonstration course this season. She will be assisted also by Miss Hastings, as before, and the two make a very strong "faculty" for these hool, their united ability, knowledge and originality making them a lost in themselves.

The programmes sketched out for the lectures complise some exceedingly attractive and toothsome dishes, and are a judicious mingling of the best ways for making standard dishes, and directions for concocting the very latest triumphs of the culinary att for the more experienced housekeeper. vanced in years, stepped to the fore to assume an office which nobody was ready to ace pt and nobody unvied. The address by which he eucouraged his party, and which we might call in our days an inaugural speech, has been preserved in two records, and no doubt seems, therefore, to hover around its authenticity.

"Oh, my countrymen," said he, "you are not ignorent that my father and my brethren have ventured to hazard their lives willingly for the recovery of their riberty. Since I have, therefore, so many examples before me, and we and our family have determined to die for our laws and our divine worship, there shell be no terror so great as to banish this resolution from my soul. Do you, therefore, follow me which soever way I may lead you. I offer myself as your captain, for I am not better than my brethren that I shall be sparing of my own life. I mean to undergo death for your laws and for that worship of God which is peculiar to you. I will, therefore, give such proper demonstrations as will show that I am their brother, and I am so bold as to expect that I shall avenge their bloed and deliver your from the in ustice they int in dagainst you; for I see that these nations have you in contempt as being without a governor, and that they hence are encouraged to make war against you."

During his government, which, like that

house keeper.

The bill of fare for the first was a success in every particular, and the delicious dishes were much praised.

One pint oysters washed and drained, 1/2 cup melied butter, I cup cracker crumbs moist-cned in the melted butter. Butter a dish, put in a layer of the crimbs, then oysters, season with salt and peoper, repeat until all is used. Bake from 20 to 30 inhuntes in a hoc oven. and peoper, repeat until all is used. Bake from 20 to 30 infinites in a hot oven.

Put a half cup of water over the oysters to wash them, and pick them over to take out any bits of shell. Dra.n them and save all the liquor. If there are few oysters and many crumbs, or if the oysters are liked moist, this liquor should be put into the distafer it has been boiled down a little and skimmed. Use enough of the melted butter to moisten the crumbs: more than the amount prescribed, if necessary. Use rather a shallow dish, so that there will be not more than three layers of the oysters, as they cook better so. Season well, and have the top layer of crumbs quite thick.

Maryland Chicken.

Corn Cake (Miss Parloa.)

Mix together I cup white corn meal, I cup flour, I heaping teas wonful baking powder, I tablespoonful sugar and by teaspoonful salt, then add 2 well beaten eggs and I cup milk an 12 kablespoonful butter melted. Bake in hot gem pans from 20 to 30 minutes.

woul manufacturers east are saving interest

dark, but they are not so rich. Indeed I do not see why this should not be a good way of making ou nee preserves, for the reis no reason why they should not keep norfer thy well. In cooking watch the quinces, which will probably need anot er cup of water during the process, for the first cupful will boil away to too hard a candy unless replenished.

The cores, peelings, etc. may be cooked in a little water, from which a glass of nice jelly may be made.

Apples are also nice prepared in this way.
The pregramme for the next lecture, Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 10 a. m., comprises graham bread, white bread, rolls, buns, doughnuts and cold cabinet pudding.

JEAN KINCAID.

Abbott, Devonshire, Friday. The match was for £100.

Blanket-tossing as a punishment has been prohibited in the rench army.

It has been ascertained that Russian influence was back of the recent plot to murder Prince Ferdinand.

Two British frigates have been ordered to the west coast of Africa in consequence of trouble among the natives.

General Nur Mahomed, the companion of Ay ub Khan in his flight from Teher n. has been eaptured and publicly banged at Herat.

A hanquet was given Friday in glat in Par's to celebrate the anniversary of the dedicant of the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's lis and.

The St James Gazette says that England in Enters Upon a Prosperous

FOREIGN NOTE AND COMMENT.

Trying to Discredit Mr. Chamberlain as

Fishery Commissioner — Spurgeon

Breaks from the Taptist Union—
Notes from All Quarters.

The attempt to speil Mr. Chamberlain's usefulness as fishery commissioner goes on with great force in the press of the party opposed to him. T. P. O'Cennor writes in his accustomed vigorous style on the subject as follows:

Tanger and district.

The members of the Hungarian delegation, at a private meeting held in Budd-Pesth, agreed to selec. Cardinal Haynald as press d nt of the delegation.

The British legat on at Tangier has been informed that the Sultan isstill in a crit cal condition, although he was obliged to show himself in a mics que last Friday.

The Herald's Bruss is special says now is received by King Leopold that Stanley has advanced about 780 miles since last heard of. Aug. 25. He is in good health.

Prince Czartoryski's historic castle at

his accustomed vigorous style on the subject as follows:

Chamberl in is bound to cross the herring pond, notwithistanding a strong and growing public feeling in England that the mission is doomed to farlure from various causes, among them the self-sufficiency and infirmity of temper of Afr. Chamberlain himself. He persists, however, in his plan of capturing America and gathering diplomatic laurels at the expense of American statesmen. He goes, like an Indian braye, in search of Yankee scalps. It is a life-ordeath expedictin for him, pulitically speaking. Success might rehabilitate him somewhat in Engli himpublic on nion, but failure means his political extinction. How far he is fitted to succeed you will learn from personal observation, if his Is lington speech has not already revealed the quality of the man.

Lord Salisbury, who detests this turncoat.

has not already revealed the quality of the man.

Lord Salisbury, who detests this turncoat radical, gave him this appointment, well knowing that between the rival Amer can and C nadian claims the negotiation will probably come to nothing. All the blowing of trumpets by Lord Salisbury's organs that we have recently heard is merely intended to concentrate public attention on Chamberlain, and emphasize his falure. Cleter Joseph has fall a readily into the trap. Should he fail, he returns an uterly decredied man. At the same time he is completely unscrupt out, so Americans may other Englishman. Not for a moment will he hesitate to sucrifice Canadian interests if only he can get terms that will pass muster among his polit cal supporters at Birmin ham. So from an American point of view, Chamberlain's appointment of the London Daily News says that Lord.

The London Daily News says that Lord.

The Toronto Globe, referring to Mr.

Chamberlain's speech at Islington on com-mercial union, says: "We have shown that the utmost possible loss of Canadian trade by Great Brita n through commercial union would represent a loss of little more than \$2,000,000 a year. Does Mr. Chamberla'n suppose that Canada's usefulness Great Britain is represented by that small sum? The real benefit of this small sum? The real benefit of this connection to the mother country is that Canada maintains the flag here over a territory as large as the United States, and keeps the large population rienally to Great Britain. The continuance of the connection means that many millions of able-bodit dimen who will some day live in the Dominion, shall never be hostile to Great Britain, but, on the contr.ry, will lend her strength in time of need. It is monstroudy absurd to allege that these advantages of connection are not infinitely more important to England than the small sum that her merchants might be by commercial union. But Mr. Chamberlain made another serious blunder at Islington on the eve of starting for Washington. He fred a voliey of vituperation at the Irish-Americans, a very numerous important and infinential section of the American people. Suppose even that his vilification of them were not without justification, what sense, what fitness as a negotiator did he evince by deliberately insulting them upon the very moment of undertaking negotiations with a cointry where they are strong? The man has seriously imperiled the chances of an amicable settlement of the fisheries dispute and placed Canada, his real client, in no tittle danger. The man who is incapable of keeping his temper when interests of the largest international importance require him to do so is not fit for the fisheri seminissionership. Mr. Chambeilam's usefulness is gene—nay, he must be a great deal worse than useless at Washington."

UNION VS. TRUTH.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon Gives Up His Connection with the Baptist Union. London, Oct 26.—Mr. Spurgeon has with-drawn from the Bapt st Union. In an-nouncing his decision to withdraw and re-

nouncing his decision to withdraw and replying to them he says:

"To pursue union at the expense of truth is treason to Jesus. To tamper with His doctrine is to become traitors to Him. We have before us the wetched spectale of professedly orthorox Christians publicly avowing union with those who deny the faith, call the fall of man a fable and deny the personality of the Holy Ghost."

Replying to the quest on why he does not start a new denomination, he says that it is a question for which he has no liking; that there are enough denominations already, and that if another were formed the other gardens walled around would enter it also, so nothing would be gained. Baptists generally regret Mr. Spurgeon's decision, and are urging him to reconsider it.

GREVY GETTING WARMED UP.

will he hesitate to sucrifice Canadian interests if only he can get terms that will pass muster among his polit cal supporters at Birmin ham. So from an American point of view Chamberlain's appointment may not be a bad one, at the expense of the Canadians.

The London Daily News says that Lord Sal sbury must already regret the rashness of his choice. Chamber ain's temper is much against him in politics, and is likely to be fatal in diplomacy. He seems to have forgott in that American citizens, whe her of English or Irish blood, are not propitated by insult.

Mr. Clamberlain started from Birmingham Sa' urday on his way to America to take part in the lisheries negotiations, before leaving he addressed the clowd which had gathered to see him off, He said he hoped the relitions between England and America would continue to be cordiat. He also sa dit at these might be the last words he would ever address to his hearers, and advised them to stick firmly to the Union and main'ain the inheritance lequeathed them by their forefathers. The geatest enemies of the commonweath, he declared, were those who would do anything to weaken or impair the integrity of the empire.

MIS USEFULNESS GONE.

The Toronto Globe Falls Afoul of Mr.

Chamber'a'n's Speeches.

The Labor world a carrier to a time the heart of the mistry of the enemies.

The Labor world and the river banks.

The Labor world and the river banks.

The Labor world and the river banks.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Matters of Interest to Members of Organized Labor.

It costs \$13 a year on an average to belong to a union in England. There will be a general movement next spring for shorter hours of labor. spring for shorter hours of labor.

E.mira is looking up as a good print town. There is plenty of work there at present.

The Providence People, a weekly labor payer, has as its editor Henry C. Vrooman, the well-known labor orator.

So-talists and Henry George men in Boston are not fighting as in New York, but work together.

Union made brushes will become to be

Union made brushes will hereafter bear he trade lauel of the Brushmakers' Inter-ational Union. Texas printers report business very dull. The union towns in the State will enforce Assemblies of Knights of Labor in the

country districts are reported in a very nealthy condition.

According to the labor papers there is an argent demand for all kinds of labor buroughout the West.

Most of the city employes are organized, and in favor of the Saturday half holiday.

Central labor unions have been formed in carly all the cities of Massachusetts, with me exception of Haverhill.

the exception of Haverhill.

The carpenters' unions in and around Boston are in a flourishing condition, and all united in a carpenters' council.

Paul T. B. wen, delegate to the general assembly from B. A. 66, was elected enairm n of the legislative committee.

The organization of a national brothers hood of paper makers is now in order, saythe Holyoke Paper Makers' Record.

Mr. Drummond, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, says that piecework is one of the best features of the printing thad.

National Assembly of Painters

is one of the best features of the printing tand.

National Assembly of Painters is quite strong and growing, as is also the Brotherhood of Fanners. There is an organization of each in Boston.

Bricklayers' unions in New England are making big preparations for their annual convention, to be held in this city in a couple of months.

John Swinton, the famous labor leader, is a candidate for the State Senate in the seventh New York city district, put up by the Frogressive Labor party.

The cigarmakers since their late struggle are bushing the blue label. They are not all very much pleased with President strasser in ord ring them back to work.

It was decided at Minneapolis to send a It was decided at Minneapolis to send a general lecturer to the Pacific coast, and also to print the ritual of the K. of L. order in the Polish, Bohemian and Italian lan-

guages.

The Local Assembly of Steam Engineers in Chicago has withdrawn from the kinghis of Labor and formed an independent order. Efforts will be made ultimately to form a national organization.

The National Labor Bureau will shortly commence a general inquiry as to the commence a general inquiry as to the commence as general inquir

The National Labor Bureau will shortly commence a general inquity as to the condition of railroad employs. The investigation of strikes in this country from 1881 to 1886, inclusive, is nearly completed.

There are now labor bureaus in 29 States. The first one was established in Massachusetts in 1863. Five have been established this year; in Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina and Rhode island.

There is some talk among the kinghts in this State of making changes in the district board next danuary, and waking up the old members so as to restore the district to its old strength of 85,000. There is a better feeling all around, and the order is glowing.

By order of Shoemakers' District Assembly No. 10, kin chts of Labor, 5000 hands engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Fhiladelphia, quit work and 24 factories paid off their hands and closed their doors. All woodcarvers are warned to keep away from Syracuse, as there is trouble there

WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

at 48,322,321. In the present year there is said to have been a loss of 3,563,017, leaving the present total 44,759,314. The quanties and value of wool produced in this country, as estimated by the department of agriculture, were: In 1875, 192,000,000 pounds, value 894,320,652; in 1880, 240,000,000 pounds, value 89,320,652; in 1880, 240,000, The value of the manufactures of worsed and woollen goo is was; In 1850, \$43,207,545; in 1860, \$65,596364; in 1870, \$177,495,689, and n 1880, \$267,252,913. The net imports of raw wool amounted to 1,715,690 pounds, valued at \$3,87,3 2 in 1882, and about 107,309,738 pounds, worth \$15,599,70, in 1887, having reached the highest amount in 1880, at 124,483,227 pounds, costing \$23,090,064. In 1821 we imported, net \$65,859,702 worth of wool manufactures, and in 1887 \$44,630,381 worth, the largest quantity having been \$58,500,092 worth in 1866.

It will be observed from the above that notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production of wool and woollen goods

The importations of foreign wool and foreign goods are also heavy. The broad question was therefore put whether it was possible or not for this country to produce all kinds of wool. In reply, George William Bond, who treats of this subject for the bureau, says that none of the third-class or carpet wools can be grown here to advan age. "M st of them," he continues, "are from races adapted to entirely different climate and circumstances, whose yield of wo l is so small that it would not pay for half the r keeping. We could, I think, grow much more of the second-class wool than we do, because such wool is secondary in value, as the sheep could be raised profitably for mutton. . . . We raise, comparatively to the demand, a small port on of first-class combing and delaine wool, and very little even of this has the character stics required to make the finest goods which fashion demands from France and England. Without the same wools that are used there these goods cannot be made here. . . . Until this time comes Australian or other fine combing wools must be imported or this branch of fine wool manufacture, now berhaps the most important, must to a great extent be abe indoned. We have also as yet been able to raise in this country very few wools fitted for the manufacture of fine broad loths and similar finished goods." In other wer's, not withstanding the superior quality of American wool for certain important purposes, the United States must have supplies of foreign grown stock. Tariff taxes have not enaded our manufacturers to get along without foreign wool. Mr. Bond thuks also that grown stock. Tariff taxes have not enacled our manufacturers to get along without foreign wool. Mr. Bond thinks also that the importations of f. reign staple "have not lessened the value of our nat verroduct, as, if our manufacturers had been mabre to obtain the wools requisite to make the goods demanded by fashion, such goods would have been imported from abroad, and our mills would have been obliged to stop for want of material."

Sheep Husbandry.

The report intimates broadly, moreover, alk about raising sheep in Europe or this country to compete with" South America. country to compete with" South America. South Africa and Australasia, and the following general conclusion is presented: "Our sheep farming must eventually be confined to small flocks of improved breeds, raised on farms where they require little or no extra labor. It has already come to this in Europe, and in the Eastern and Middle Stites, where lands are valuable, and will finally prevail in the Westas the large ranches are divided up and settled. Nova Scotia eus Hake...... Haddock..... Pure medicine oil...

A Fair Demand for Iron Products-

Steel Rails-Copper Higher. The consumption of iron continues iberal, notwithstanding bear talk in certain quarters. It may be that more metal is being utilized than manufactured, on ccount of deliveries on former orders, but yet there is nothing to indicate that the bottom has fallen out of the market. There bottom has fallen out of the market. There are no changes in Eastern pig. Prices are firm under steady, though not excessive, demand. Scotch pig iron is selling for about the same as formerly in this market, the slight decline abroad being offset by bigh freight rates. There is a good request for scrap iron for rem nufacture, and in some instances an advance is noted.

Steel Rails. There is something of a cessation of activity in steel rails on account of the partial steppage of railroad building. It is understood that some of the mills have lowered their price \$1 per ton and taken lowered their price \$1 per ton and taken contracts at \$33. The English railmakers sent to this country in the nine months ended Scot. 30 135,621 tons of steel rails, against 27.061 tons in nine months of 188, and 5302 tons in 1885. It is also asserted in treign journals that "there is a pertion of the United States—the Sou hwest—where, in spite of the tariff, British manufacturers can deliver rails at lower prices than the American producers themselves, the cost of carriage from this country to the gulf ports being much less than it is from the American mills, whether carried overland or partly overland and by sea." The British manufacturers are also having better trade with Ind a. Italy, South America, South Africa and Spain.

Hardware—Copper Firmer.

American producers themselves, the cost of carriage from this country to the gulf ports being much less than it is from the American mills, whether carried overland or partly overland and by sea." The British manufacturers are also having better trade with India. Italy, South America, South Africa and Spain.

Hardware—Copper Firmer.

The request for hardware continues in the main sat sfactory, though less emphatic than earlier in the season. This is natural in view of the approach of winter. Screws are firmer at manufacturers prices. Hammers continue cheap on account of active competition. There is increasing firmness in wroughting the request for nails is still sustained at \$2.15 to \$2.25.

The cofice marke is decidedly firmer both here and in London. Sales of lake ingot for Decemb r delivery have been made at 10¾ @11¼c. This is an advance of nearly 1c, per pound within a week. Stocks the world over are smal and the output of the mines though liberal is not excessive.

IN THE LEADING MARKETS.

Louis and Chicago.

He market for choice store. Stries of countries of the American miles the American miles and demand is active. Western and canadian eggs are quiet. Quotations: Near by and Cane, 24@..; Eastern extra scottis. Script; in emanufacturers. Partly of provincial, 20021; ic. Aroostook, 220221; iv. Y. and Vt., 20021; do, Aroostook, 20021; iv. Y. and Vt., 20021; do, firsts, 2002; iv. Western, 10220; Provincial, 20021½; ice-house, 10220; Provincial, 20021½; ice-house, 10220; Western, 10220; Provincial, 20021½; ice-house, 10220; Western, 10220; Provincial, 20021½; ice-house, 10220; Western, 10220; Provincial, 200221; do, screened, \$2.00

Grant can be a second of a beauty of the company of

\$6.90; 60 tes city steam, \$6.75; refined quoted \$7 continent, \$7.40 \$ A. Butter steady and quiet. Cheese generally unchan od and dull; State, 1014 \$\pi 11\frac{1}{2}\$. Freights to Liverpool steady. Grain per steam, \$3\frac{3}{2}\$d. Pig iron dull. Coper firm.

Lead quiet; domestic, 4.27\frac{1}{2}\$. Tin firm; Australian, 26.70. Straits, 26.70. Spelter firm.

As Elaborate Government Report—
Production and Prospects.

The wool report on which the Bureau of Statistics has been at work a numier of months, has appeared in a volume of 25% pages, of which 70 are text and the remainder diagrams and taules. While the book contains little that is new everybody interested in wool production, distribution and consumption should have a copy, for the sound information cannot be obtained elsewhere with ut enormous, virtually impossible research. The United St test stat st cs of imports, distribution and consumption should have a copy, for the sound information cannot be obtained elsewhere with ut enormous, virtually impossible research. The United St test stat st cs of imports, distribution and consumption should have a copy, for the sound information cannot be obtained elsewhere with ut enormous, virtually impossible research. The United St test stat st cs of imports, distribution and consumption of the reproduction in the volume have been so thereof through numerous annual and quarterly publications.

Comparative Statistics.

Space will permit of the reproduction here of only one or two br of statements. The number of sheep in the United States in 1875 is stated at 33,783,800, and in 1836 at 48,322,321. In the present total 44,759,314. The quanties and value of wool produced in this country, as estimated by the department of agriculture, were. In 1875, 156,000,000 pounds, value 891, 320,055; in 1880, 240,000,000 pounds, value 891, 320,055; in 1880,

GLOUCESTER FISH REPORT.

Receipts Not Large, Business Rather
Quiet and Prices Only Fair—A Fleet
to Start for Herring—Arrivals and
Quotations.

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 29.—The receipts of all
kinds of fish at this port for the week have
not been so large as the previous one, and
there is nothing of particular interest to
note in the market. Business has been
somewhat quiet, but without any weakening in prices. The markerel fleet is fast
hauling up, and the receipts landing are
very light. The inquiry for mackerel continues, principally for the cheaper grades,
but the province of the cheap very light. The inquiry for mackerel continues, principally for the cheaper grades, the production of wool and woolen goods the country is, by no means, independent. The importations of foreign wool and forby leading dealers:

Extra No. 1 mackerel, shore... \$30 00 @31 00 Extra No. 1 mackerel, shore... 90 00 @21 00 Medium, No. 1 mackerel, shore... 17 00 @18 00 No. 2 mackerel, shore... 15 00 @18 00 No. 3 mackerel, sarce... 13 00 @14 00 No. 1 bays... 18 00 @19 00 No. 1 bays... 14 00 @15 00 No. 2 bays... 14 00 @15 00 No. 2 bays... 12 50 @13 00 Labrador sult herring... 6 00 @ 6 50 Nova Scotia split herring... 6 00 4 00 4 00 @ 4 25 3 25 4 00 @ 4 25 £5 00 @ 5 25 @10 00 @11 00 @12 00 850 @ 900 1200 @1300 1700 @1800 1800 @1900 Per 100 bs. ...\$300 @ 3121₂ resh codfish... Cts. per ft .484@5

Fresh livers

BOSTON MARKETS.

Boston Stock Exchange Oct. 31. BEFORE CALLS. ## CALLS:

Stood Wiscenzes 4642

Stood W ruiPalCar. rights.... Cts. per bucket. 10 C. B & Q.. 126 100 Mex Cen... 13 FIRST CALL.

#500 Atch.T&8F 5004 500 C.B&NOS.1014 5100 0.cm seb. 80 10 C.B&NOS.1014 5200 C.B&NOS.1014 5100 Ka. Lax864120 5000 Marion & McTherrs.117 \$4000 Un Fas 83410 RAILROADS. 150 Quantum Seb. 100 Cal South. 3944 5000 Marion & McTherrs.117 54000 Un Fas 83410 RAILROADS. 150 Quantum Seb. 100 Cal South. 3944 500 Marion & McTherrs.117 5400 Un Fas 83410 RAILROADS. 150 Quantum Seb. 100 Cal South. 304 50 Mining Cos. 1348 2 Fint & PM pref. ... 96 50 Mex Cen. .. 133/8 MINING COS. 145 Quinty... 523/4 LAND COS. 200 Bos Wat P 73/4 30 San 1 lego. 533/4 30 San i lego. 53% Mitcellansots. 1 FulfalCar.149 2 do.rights.. 91/2 100 do...... 92 2 Bos & Me. .217 BETWEEN CALLS.

ALLS,

MINING COS.

45 Osceola... 1934
10 quincy... 54

LAND COS.
10 Newport... 33/9
10 San Diego. 54/2
15 do... 53/2
200 West End. 24/9
50 do... 24/9
THESPHONE COS. g5000 Atch. l&SF cel serio... 105

56 do...... 81/2 SECOND CALL. CALL

MINING COS.

100 Aliouez... 144
S0 Atlantic... 11
950 Bonaza... 1
10 Calakhee... 203
107 Frank'n... 13
100 do..... 1314
140 Oscela... 20
10 do..... 21
15 Quincy... 5815
LAND COS. 8200 C.K. W5s. 94 \$15 Mex Cent 4 p.c.dan sep 67 \$400 So Kan 5s. Gulf Div., 951/2 \$400 So Kan os. Gnif blv., 95½ \$10000 do. (exi)v. 89½ RAILHOADS. 400 A. T&SF. 92¼ 220 do...... 92% LAND COS. 100 BOS Wat P 734 100 Fr Bay... 776 TELEFHONE COS. 36 Eric.ex-d. 5278

AFTER CALLS.

SAVED FROM DEATH

Rescue of Doomed Men by a Secret Service Officer.

The Venerable Priest Who Had Two

Revolvers Under His Cassock.

Hidden in a Secret Chamber Concealed Behind a Picture.

When the words, "They will be hung at cunset," spoken by the president of the court martial, resounded like the tolling of a funeral bell through the office of the provest marshal at Mobile, Ala., on that memorable summer forencom in 1863, and in this forcible manner proclaimed the down of the two convicted Union spies, whose capture was related a week before, the eyes of theUnited States secret service officer/disguised as a Catholic priest) were closely observing the features of a venerallelooking gentleman, who by his sad expression of countenance seemed to deplore the loud exultations issuing from the mouths of the Confederate throng around him.

The look that settled upon the aged individual's face, coupled with the sympathizing exclamation. "Too bad, too bad," that broke from his lips, but unnoticed by others through the excitement and tumult in the result of the mildled which for the conversation which followed, the surmise that the punishment of the captives was decipored by the civil inan was found to be correct. Passing into the street, the priest contrived to interest the kind-hearted stranger in himself, and without wholly agreeing with him in the opinion that the hanging of the two men was an act of barbarism worthy of the middle agos, gleaned the information that the speaker was an intimate triend of the president of the city committee of safety, Mr. Hamilton, and that the latter could furnish a pass by PRESIDENTIAL AUTOGRAPHS.

committee of safety, Mr. Hamilton, and that the latter could furnish a pass by which the priest would be given permission to visit the doomed men before the hanging. It took but little strategy to induce the old gentleman to accompany the priest to the office of Mr. Hamilton, and to youch

for the disguised officer's wish to smooth the dark pathway the prisoners were sen tenced to tread by religious counsel and ence with a letter to the major-general commanding the forces at Mobile, requesting permission to visit the prisoners and aid them in a religious way to prepare for their sudden journey to the other world. At the headquarters the priest met the

courteous General Leadbetter who, when informed of the clergyman's errand, aided with a kind word the request, and the pass was issued with the bluff advice: "Don't make them believe that the execution will be postponed. I will have them hung today sure, your reverence," a statement which intensified the determination of the priest

sure, your reverence," a statement which intensified the determination of the priest to prevent the hanging, if possible.

Proceeding to the place where the prisoners were confined, a plan was conceived of passing to them in some way the two loaded revolvers the priest had secreted beneath his cassock, and of advising them, when the guard came to escort them to the gallows, to draw the weapons and thus bring on a fight in which they would at least have a chance to die tighting for their lives, and thus escape an ignoble death on the gallows. It seemed at that late hour the only practicable way to act under the circumstances, as escape from the clutches of the nemy with the possibility of saving the doomed men's lives was too quixotic an idea to be entertained for one moment. The prisoners had been removed to the camp of a regiment stationed in the southern suburbs of the city, and when this place was reached they were found in a tent, guarded front and back by sentries, but the priest encountered no difficulty in his endeavor to visit them, as his pass proved an open sesame.

Entering the canvas-covered habitation

when se ling him goods in the Quaker City.

Among the many commissions given the comrade to Unisa t for the doomed men, if the fortune of war should favor him in escaping from the enemy's camp, was the request of the Northern man to pay his back dues to a lodge in the East. He was a member of that greatest of all families among men, whose offsprings are all widow's sons, bound together in holy brotherhood by ties recognized in all climes and countries.

"No, I will face my fate like a soldier, thanking you for the means to escape a felon's death," were the words that issued from h s lips when the visitor whispered a proposition, but the sentence, perfumed with heroism, showed in its construction that he would perform a soldier's first duty—obey.

obey. "You will give me that ring and ifollow effect, and after shaking hands with his comrades, the role of prest was again resumed and a solemn-visaged personage was reverentially escorted to the tent of the commanding officer of the Confederate camp. In a few moments a conveyance was procure and an officer, whose coat with star-bearing collar denoted his high rank, accompanied the priest to an imposing residence in the best portion of the city, where the twain speedily found themselves in the presence of the venerable gentleman spoken of in the commencement of this article.

ton, and, nodding to the waiter, said:

He courteously proffered seats to his visitors and inquired the purport of their presence. The priest laid the ring received from the condemned prisoner in the palm of his hand, stating tout at a link of that mystic chain, of which this ring was the emblem, was about to be broken and the child of a widowed mother called in the hour of his directions of the residence; the fire of a past youth seemed as if returning to his heretofore stooped and decrepit frame. As he raised his head and, solemlly picking up the symbolically engraved golden band, assured his visitors that the power of the order of which he was the grand master in the State would see to it that a respite was issued to the doomed men, and nobly was the promise kept.

This duty performed toward the men

the state would see to it that a respite was issued to the doomed men, and nobly was the promise kept.

This duty performed toward the men under his command, it became the secret service officer to look to his own safety without unnecessary delay, and bidding the old grand master farewell he left him with the Confederate warrior to devise means to prevent the hanging. In some way, mysterious to those unacquainted with the workings of that brotherhood, an order was issued by the commanding officer of the department postponing the execution, and the doomed prisoners' case was in a short time forgotten by a populace surrounded by all the turnoil and excitement that a city threatened by capture experiences.

rounded by all the turmoil and excitement that a city threatened by capture experiences.

Of course the information obtained by the trio before these events happened had to be conveyed to the United States authorities, and as it was possible that the priestly disguise, used by the secret service officer, might become a means to the discovery of his identity, when the minions of the police, who were on his trail as a workingman, traced him to the negro's home, some means had to be found enabling him to leave the city, and he proceeded to the residence of an old lady moving in the highest circles of Mobile society with the intention of asking her aid.

He was ushered into a large parlor to await the coming of the lady, and the recollection of their meeting is yet so vividiy stamped upon the mind of the secret service officer as to bring a smile to his lips when he recalls that day. When the old dame entered the apartment, the Union officer, dressed in cassock, etc., was standing squarely facing her, and, unmindful of her age and consequent feeble nerves, proved his identity in a peculiar manner.

spoke the words, "In your father's house POTATOVILLE SKETCHES. are many mansions."

Notwithstanding it was the corrept signascreed upon by the proper authorities, it did not appear to reassure the old lady, as she went into an exhibition of hysteria that brought the colored servant into the room to find her mistress in the arms of a badly frightened priest.

rightened priest.

"Lay her down on the carpet, sir, or she will scratch your face," was an order willingly obeyed, and it took several douches, considerable rubbing and some 15 minutes' time before the maiden had regained her scattered senses, but when she did graspher presence of mind she used it like a granged.

Andrew Johnson's the Rarest, Washington's Next, and Z. Taylor's Third -Lincoln's Homespun Style.

collection of autograph letters he is very apt to begin with the presidents of the admonition. The gentleman appealed to proved to be willing to do all in his power to make the few hours of life allotted to the United States. A set of the presidents is very desirable and each year it is becoming the Union men profitable to them. After thanking him for the kindness extended, will know little of the comparative value the comrade of the captives left his pres-

who are there fed every day went the proprietor on Thursday last at exactly 12.14 p. in. The waiter whose table he had selected had never before seen him, and did not dream that the quiet man was aught mote than a judge, a bank president, or a visiting statesman. At 12.19 the proprietor registered his order—"half a dozen roast on the shell, potato salad and coffee." At 12.22 the proprietor, still unrecognized, received a small plate of butter. Six minutes later knife and fork straggled in. At 12.29 a customer seat d himself opposite the proprietor, and, nodding to the waiter, said:
"Jim, gimme some broiled ones."
At 12.31 the broiled ones were forthcoming, but the patient proprietor remained unserved. As the waiter caught a lurid gleam from the proprietor's eye he said, kalf apologetically:

The man who harries an on woman ways wants something thrown in.
You are apt to get shop-w in if you reain long on the matrinonial market.
You have a better chance to catch a scond hustand if you happen to lose your rst. If you catch a millionnaire's son you will ave him before he has blown in his for-

une.
You avoid the plessure of having all your girl friends tell you how happy they are with their husbands.

Seasonable Superstitions. [All the Year Round.]

Casey's Dog Prince and the Fairies.

Hallow Eve Night Festivities at the House of Owen Kelly.

How the Party was Broken Up by Luke and His Companions.

"This is hall' eve night," said Luke, "and we ought ter have some fun."
"What's hall' eve?" asked Mel Griffith. 'I never heard o' hall' eve afore."
"Neither did I," said Curly Farker.

"Shure everybody in Ireland knows what all' eve is," replied Luke. "An' Owen

So the inseparable three started for Owen Kelly's. It was one hour after supper and quite dark. The air was chilly and nipping and the road frozen. As they trudged along the sound of Luke's brogans upon the hard earth was heard above the gentler footfalls of his companions. As they passed Jerry Casey's a big bulldog chained in the yard set up a series of fierce howls. Casey's was close by Tim's woods, and the echo that came back from the grove was something like a wail. "That sounds if the banshee," said

Luke. "On hall' eve noight the banshee, ould witches and fairies are plinty. I'll bet there's some in Tim's woods."
"Would they touch a feller?" asked Cur-

"Yis, onless ye had some charrum about

"What do they look like?" asked Mel. "Oh, they coom in different forrums cometimes they coom in the shape uv a --Just then a black and white cat dashed out of the woods and disappeared behind

Casey's fence.
"Hisht!" uttered Luke, while his com panions grabbed him by the arms as if for protection. "That mebbe a witch. Sthop a bit. Don't sthir or yez mebbe turrined inter sthones. Tooch both yer roight legs ter

moine."

Thoroughly scared the lads did as they were bidden, the operation requiring one of them to face Luke in a most ungraceful and uneasy way, while the other assumed a no less difficult position behind. Then Casey's dog growled a basso profundo note.

"Sn!" whispered Luke. "It's a witch shure, an' the dog sphies her. Don't sphake!"

Tremblingly the boys looked in the direction whence the growl proceeded. Sudtion whence the growl proceeded. Sud-

Tremblingly the boys looked in the direction whence the growl proceeded. Suddenly the ratile of a chain was heard, and the dog was seen springing in the air. Mel and Curley shrunk back.

"Don't shtur." said Luke, as mysteriously as though he were weaving a spell or beginning an incantation. More rattles of chains, more springings of the dog, more deep growlings. Then came that famil ar sound by which the exasperated cat makes known his displeasure.

by which the exasperated cat makes known his displeasure.

"Ske's shpittin' foire," whispered Luke.

"D'ye see the shporruks?"

"No!" replied Mel and Curly, in unison, but in a tone of superstitious fear.

Then there was a commingling of howls, cat hisses and chain rattlings. Casey's home was deserted as the family had all gone to Owen Kelly's hallow eve celebration. The dry leaves on the road and in the woods rustled; if being gathered by invisible hands, auding fresh fear to the big supply already accumulated by Mel and Curley.

"Gethould o' my hands," whispered Luke.

Mel and Curley obeyed, their hearts almost in their mouths.

"One!" said Luke, in a scarcely audible tone.

"Two!"

whilepton The most exage cared them to the pair to the pair of the

though not uncommon in Potatoville society, was frowned upon, and the good old examples of an indestructible stock preached sobriety and usually practised it. "Give us the Connaught Man's Rambles," cried Kelly to the pper, who was nearly exhausted; but stimulated by the last plate of scrip, which amounted to a snug little sum, nerved himself for a fresh fusilade from the bag and pipes. A quartet of dancers, two men and two women, jumped to the floor and began to knock spots cut of the "Connaught Man's Rambles" and the floor. Right and left they passed! How they swung their own and others' partners! In the giddy whirl the women's skirts whisked the glasses of the piper's nose and cooled Maloney's perspiring brow." whird the women's skirts whisked the glasses of the piper's nose and cooled Maloney's perspiring brow.

"More power to yez," screamed Kelly, his fat sides shaking with laughter. "Give it to them, Maloney. Don't shtop Mary Ellen. Break it down. Good, good," and urged by Kelly, both piper amd dancers kept it upalthough nuthing and struggling for breath. Mary Ellen dropped out of the dance and so did Tom Slattery. Both staggered to chairs in sheer exhaustion. The piper's squeaking notes became more and more indistinct. Kelly saw the dance was about to terminate. He could not harbor such a thought for more than a second. Kelly believed that pleasure, in order to be any good at all, must not cease until old age or physical inability made such a result impossible. "Go it while your young" was his motto. And from present indications one would think that Kelly beheved his youth was to last forever.

"Play up the 'Rocky Road to Dublin," yelled Kelly, grasping Kate Connolly by the hand and rushing to supply the place left vacant by the two tired participants. Maloney essayed to change his key and tackle the "Rocky Road" but in vain. Either he was played out or was not familiar with the tune.

"Where is Mike Sullivan?" inquired Kelly. "Let him give soomthin' fram his floot!"

A small boy was briskly sweeping the leaves from the sidewalk in front of his eleaves from the sidewalk in front of his extended to the piper's not the fact that he is making history.

Of course every eye in the car is fixed upon papa, and he suddenly becomes aware of the fact that he is making history.

So is baby.

By the the left that he is in the fact that he is making history.

So is baby.

By the the little darling has kicked a hundred collars worth of lace off of the aristoratio deas, and loosened most of the daristoration for the car window and stuffing it under the seat. His face is about the color of a healthy lobste

ROGUES OF THE RAIL

When Confidence Operators Worked and Prospered.

Some Smart Specimens of the Guild-Rush Wakeman's Strange Career.

John Baird and His Confreres-Kreeck, the Immigrant Swindler.

[New York Mail and Express.] "Railroad confidence men have had their day," said an old Erie railroad conductor, "but if I had all the money they made in a rear on this road alone, say 20 years ago, I could rest in clover, and wouldn't be afraid to straddle the ante every time, no matter how big it was. "The flush times of railroad confidence

operators was during the war, and for a few years after it. Money was plenty, morals were rather lax, and trainmen didn't seem to think it any part of their duty to stand guard over the property of credulous travellers or those whose cupidity ran away with their reason. I guess there wasn't a trunk line in the country then that didn't have trainmen in their employ whose fees from well-known travell ng crooks were as much each mouth as the company paid them for their services, if not more. They were a slick lot that worked the trains in those days and no mistake. I know only one of that school of as poor as Job's turkey and has a family of eight children I really think his reform is genuine. There was 'Wide Awake' Rushy.

Our Eastern friend should not get too

Shirt' Kelly died in a Pennsylvania poorhouse.

"Rush Wakeman was born in New York city, but grew to manhood in central New York. In 1854 he was the travelling partner in a New York commission house and did an enormous business with the farmers of this State. He was famous for his skill with cards, but had never exhibited it except for the amusement of his friends. In 1856 he married the daughter of a prominent local politician, a beautiful and well-educated young woman, with whose name gossip had made free. After her marriage she ceased to give the village any cause for goss p for two years. In 1858 her relations with a lawyer of the place, during the absence of her husband, began to make talk, and in the fall of that year she ran away with the lawyer, taking her infant daughter. Wakeman, who adored his wife, searched for two years for some trace of the runaway, but without success. He gave up his business, took to drink and began a life of open crime. At first he became a professional gambler, and many of the swindling tricks in poker and other games still in use originated with him. He travelled constantly on this railroad, and fleeced unsuspecting passengers out of thousands of dollars. I saw a man—a rich warmth of a hay fire, though; otherwise warmth of a hay fire, though; otherwise travelled constantly on this railroad, and fleeced unsuspecting passengers out of and well-known Orange county citizen—on my train only the other day, who was once willing to back a hand he held in a game of poker with Rush Wakeman to the amount of \$5000, and which he lost, of course. To cards Wakeman added other ingensions willing games, and under half a dozen aliases and with trained associates and accomplices, he worked the railroads from New York to Chicago, and reaped a golden harvest. Later on he became an infilitimate of Dan Noble, the famous burglar, and was with good cause suspected fe being an agent of a notorious gang of horse thieves that had its headquarters in western Pennsylvania, with stations at various points in the border counties of New York and Pennsylvania. All through his career this accomplished criminal managed to maintain singular immunity from arrest, although there was scarcely a crime of any boldness or brilliancy on or along any trunk line in which his hand could not be plainly seen. The police officers of that day probably knew why Wide Awake Rushy had the freedom of the country.

"In 1867 Wakeman discovered his runaway wife and their daughter, then a girl of 10, in St. Louis. The wife was living in a notorious resort in that city, but her child was in a boarding school. A reconciliation followed, and Wakeman came East with is wife and child. The latter was sent to a school in Vermont, and her mother before the resonance of the strength of the property of the resonance of the strength of the property of the pr a school in Vermont, and her mother came an efficient aid to Wakeman in business. They carried on extensive bla

business. They carried on extensive blackmailing schemes in the larger towns and
cities. In Buffalo they obtained \$10,000
from one citizen, then prominent but now
still more so. John Baird, who was
a close friend of Wakeman, told
me once that the two blackmailers
made over \$50,000 in one tour of the State.
In the fall of 1869 they went to the State
fair at Albany, where they expected a rich
harvest. While there Mrs. Wakeman fell
in love with a gambler, and the two eloped.
Wakeman followed the pair, with the determination of killing them both. He journeyed to St. Louis, to find that the couple,
or one answering a description of the pair,
had taken the steamer Stonewall for New
Orleans. The steamer was burned to the
water's edge the same night and nearly Orleans. The steamer was burned to the water's edge the same night and nearly all of her 200 passengers were lost, among them, it is supposed, Mrs. Wakeman and her paramour. The daughter seems to have inherited all her mother's wickedness, for when she was only 17, and was still in school in Vermont, she ran away with a married man. She is living in New York city now, or was three months ago, under the 'protection' of a railroad man, whose name is known pretty much all over this country. I never knew what became of Wakeman until last summer, when I was in Elmira. There I learned that he had married an Albany woman of one kind of fame, and had gone to Canada in 1876, where the two conducted a place of evil resort until Wakeman was stricken with paralysis in 1880. He died almost a pauper three years later.

"Warren Kreeck, the confidence man

three years later.

"Warren Kreeck, the confidence man, was a college graduate, it was said, but at any rate, he could speak several languages. Emigrant trains were his especial field. In those days the present system, by which immigrants may exchange their money for drafts on landing in New York or may cash them before leaving home, was not in vogue, and they carried a great deal of money with them on the cars. The trains were so long that it was impossible for the train men to protect the passengers, ignorant of the ways of doing business here, against the schemes of the railroad sharpers. Warren Kreeck's favorite trick was to board an emigrant train at night, wearing a cap with a train official's band or badge, and passing through the cars declare, in whatever language the emigrants spoke, that they must exchange their money for American currency before reaching their destinations. The emigrants readily produced their little hordes, the bogus official counted it out, and placing it in a bag, gave spurious bank bills in its place. Kreeck rel'eved an emigrant train on the New York Central road one night of over \$18,000 in that way. This operator today has the name of having been the most marvellous manipulator of cards ever known. Nearly all of the wonderful card tricks with which sleight-of-hand performers used to daze their andiences originated with him. He was on this account a dangerous party for a traveller suffering from emmul to sit down to a quiet game of cards with, for something would be sure to happen.

"John Baird was such a suave and pleas, and captelleman that it rarely took him." three years later. "Warren Kreeck, the confidence man,

one would think that Kelly believed his youth was to last forever.

"Hay up the Kocky Road to Omblin."

"In you the Analyse of the Fooley Road."

Maloney csayed to change his key and lackle the 'Rocky Road." but in young the Kolly. "Let him give soomthin fram his fact."

"Where is Mike. Sullivan?" in quired Kelly. "Let him give soomthin fram his fact."

"Where is Mike. Sullivan?" in quired Kelly. "Let him give soomthin fram his fact."

"Where is Mike. Sullivan?" in quired Kelly. "Let him give soomthin fram his fact."

"Where is Mike. Sullivan?" in green for the combination of the proof of dicker. He sat beside Maloney, and adjusting mouth and fingers to the flute blew out the shrill notes of the 'Rocky Road." The damer's let themselves out again. Kelly strong his partiner ill her head. Kate was game, however, and although the room scened to real around her, she asked no quarter and gave none.

She shed no quarter and gave none.

She saked no quarter and gave none.

She saked no quarter and gave none.

The Regular Thing.

"The Regular Thing."

"An Kelly did keep it up, and Mike Sullivan's lips gave out, and dery and she was the best dancer the lookers-on uttered approlation.

"The Regular Thing."

"The proof of the control of the proof of the green of the control of the proof of the green of the control of the proof of the green of the control of the control of the proof of the green of the control of the proof of the green of the control of the proof of the green of the proof of the green of the proof of the green of the proof of the gr

chant from Buffalo his eyes brightened. He stooped at the seat, and the two shook add he was solve the middle-aged man had only a certified cheek on a Canadaigna bank for \$190. Li was for goods purchased lever the money, and he condidate the creditor take that and give the debtor money than he had with him. The Buffalo man had only a certified cheek on a Canadaigna bank for \$190. Could do, when a happy thought struck him. Turning to his farmer friend he wondered if he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money, and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money and he could cash the cheek. The farmer happened to be going to the bank in Au hum to deposit some money and he could be able to be deposit the bank and the transfer of the happened to be going to the ba

SHEARING JACK-RABBITS.

A New England Agricultural Editor's Idea Sneered at by a Wild Western Humorist.

[Fred H. Carruth's Overland Sketches.] The New England Farm Monitor and Dairy Guide thinks that it has found a new source of wool supply. It says: "It would seem as if a rival of the sheep as a wool promistake. I know only one of that school of sharpers who is alive and he is earning his living as a Methodist preacher, and as he is quarters, and it is said to produce an article

as the prince of all confidence men of that day, Rush Wakeman, was called, John Baird, or 'Gentleman John'; Warren Kreeck, the 'Professor'; Billy Bartlett, ever go out on the prairie and see a jackever go out on the prairie and see a jack Recek. the Trocket the Recek. The a year or two ago, a helpless and speechless paralytic. John Baird was killed while would probably think that it was all right genius. paralytic. John Baird was killed while jumping from a train with a sum of money he had won from a drover. Warren Kreeck was killed by a gambler in Texas, and 'Red Shirt' Kelly died in a Pennsylvania poorhouse.

"Rush Wakeman was born in New York city, but grew to manhood in central New York. In 1854 he was the travelling partner in a New York commission house and did an enermous business with the farmers of this State. He was famous for his skill with cards, but had never exhibited it except for the amusement of his friends. In 1856 he married the daughter of a promi-

catch the rabbit and shear that. If our dignified and scholarly New England editor
could get astride of a quick active piece of
chain lightning and spur it up lively he
might possibly overtake a jack-rabbit and
shear it as he rode alongside of it for a
couple of hundred miles. This seems hardly
practicable, nowever, and it looks as if we
would have to worry along with ordinary
wool for a while yet.

There is another point this able-growing
crops and blooded-cow journalist is somewhat mixed upon, and that is the subject
of hay fires. He says that "Hay, as used in
many parts of the prairie regions of the
West, makes an excellent fuel and a very
fair substitute for coal or wood."

He didn't write this in the winter by the
warmth of a hay fire, though; otherwise
when he got through the ink on both pen
and paper would have been frozen, and
when he lifted up the pen the palagraph
would have beeled off the paper and come
up, too, an un ecognizable tangle, like molasses poured around on a buckwheat cake.
When he had turned his hay item over and
looked at it and observed that it resembled
a coil of wire off a broom he would have
laid it carefully aside and got up and gone
twisting more hay.

A man who is twisting hay for a hay fire
never stops to write anything. Sometimes
he has been known to stop and hastily dic-

Diversion in Which the Family Cat Plays an Important Part. [Chicago Tribune.] The cry of physicians all over the country is that Americans do not take sufficient rest and recreation—that holidays and seasons of relaxation are far too few. I have looked into the matter some, and find that

it is only too true. I have a little plant it is only too true. I have a little plant largely do away with this.

My plan is inexpensive, and takes but little time. It is as follows: Get a sheet of common sticky flypaper, such as almost any druggist can furnish you, lay it on the carpet in the middle of the floor and then introduce the family cat, and by fair means or foul, according to the place you occupy in the confidence of the feline, induce her to asset pon it.

Now this may at first sight look frivolous and beneath the old and dignified lawyer, while the other wan in the confidence of the feline, induce her to asset pon it.

Now this may at first sight look frivolous and beneath the old and dignified lawyer, while the other wan in the confidence of the feline, induce her to asset beside the stove, "but thare's a little weap you zeloon th' indo' the other wan. Ye didn't make that out yet."

"Oh, ho!" replied the boy: "I won't be long wid that. Shure I hav' it near all now."

"Ye hav' eh? Well, read it."

"How-can-I-put-coal-on-whare-thare-is-such-a-"
""Why don't you go on?" laughed his fa-

other day, saying that she wanted to purchase a Bible, and confiding to the salesher husband. She was shown what she wanted, and having made her selection and

wanted, and having made her selection and her purchase, was about to retire, when she remembered something else.

"Have you playing cards?"

The salesman not only had playing cards, but sold his customer two packs, and as she was going out he muttered to himself:

"That's modern religion all over—one Bible and two packs of cards."

The Important Thing. [Tid-Bits.]

Eastern man (who has been invited to take a hand" in the game)-I know very little about poker. I suppose the chief is a knowledge of human rature? Western man-A knowledge of human nature helps, stranger, it helps; but the chief requisite is cash.

"Anything of what?" queried his father.
"Of this puzzle. Th' schoolmaster has a
big red apple for th' b'y as'll bring th' inswer on his slate in th' mornin'. Mr. Finn laid his pipe on the mantel and looked over it. Solving puzzles was not in Mr. Finn's line. He was a coal heaver.

Mick.

"Sure that thing's all nonsense." said he after a careful survey of the difficulty, adding: "What's thim little dots?"
"Thim's colons," said Mickey.
Mrs. Finh, who was washing the dishes overheard the last remark, and, misinter

preting its meaning, said:
"Ye'd betther stop foolin' wid them
printin' things an' put some coal in th' Mickey's face lit up with the glad light of

discovery. "I hav' it," said he, "I what the puzzle means—'put coal on.' "Aye, b'y, right you are," remarked the elder Finn, while the fire burned low for lack of fuel, and even Mrs. Finn became interested and looked at the further attempts of the boy with intense admiration of his

"Impty out coal on."
To say that the Finns were pleased would be drawing it mild. They were bilarious, Mike gave his wife a playful dig in the ribs, to which she replied: "There's no fool like an ould fool," but her manner belied her words.

words.
There was silence for 15 minutes after this in the Finn shanty. Three heads touched each other over the slip of paper, and three pairs of lips muttered inarticulate sentences, but with no definite result. At last the silence was broken by little Mike, who said:
"Well, it's about a stove an' coal, anny way."

"It can't be the stove-lid." said Mrs. Finn.
"Nor th' dure," said the head of the house.
"There's th' grate," suggested Mike: "an that's it, as sure as there's eyes in the goat."
"How is it?" inquired his parents in "How is it?" inquired his parents in unison.

The boy looked at his progenitors pityingly, and assumed a dictatorial attitude.
"Well, ye see, that B's bigger'n any o'thim other letthers. That manes it's a great B; d'ye see! So th' puzzle so far'll rade like this:

"If th' grate be impty, put coal on; but if th' grate be—"

"If th' grate be impty, put coal on: but if th' grate be—"
"Is it stuck ve are?" said his father.
The boy was so absorbed in his calculations that he paid no attention to his father, but repeated to himself: "Period putting coal on. That's not right."
"What's bothering ye now, Mickey?" said his mother.
"That little dot after the B." was the reply. reply. "Arrah, niver mind tt, it's only a fly "Arrah, niver mind it, it's only a ny speck."
But the boy knew that the dirt had a meaning of its own, and was not the result of outside circumstances, so he ins sted on considering it. Then he got his spelling book and hunted up the punctuation marks. He found, what he had never known before, that each one of these little marks indicated a time duration; that the comma was used as a brief pause, the semicolon a little longer, the colon longer still, and the

was used as a brief pause, the semicolon a little longer, the colon longer still, and the period was a full stop, a place where the reader could get a full breath before going on. He applied this theory to the puzzle, and a moment later threw his cap against the wall and shouted:

"Th' apple's mine! Th' apple's mine!"

It was a long time before the elder Finns could take in the length and breadth of their boy's analysis. No woman on Coney Island could drive a closer bargain with a fish pedler than Mrs. Finn. but when it came to understanding the value of little black dots on paper she found herself at sea without rudder or compass, and so she accepted her son's solution of the puzzle, and he wrote it out carefally so that she could exhibit it to admiring neighbors on the moreow.

Clever Monkeys.

[Youth's Companion.]
It is odd that mankind has not more generally attempted to utilize the cleverness and imitative faculty of the monkey. Perhaps, however, this little four-handed creature is too mischievous to be trusted very

extensively.

A woman in Toulouse one day locked up her money in a desk, and went out shopping. On her return she missed a considerable sum, but there was no trace of a burglary. Very much bewildered, the woman was deep in reflection over the matter when she heard a roar of laughter from her neighbor's garden. neighbor's garden.
"Oh, the thief," cried several persons,
"Where has he stolen it?" The dame instantly run out, saying, "Oh' ay money, messieurs! Where is the

my money, messieurs! "He is up a tree, madame." pointing to a monkey on a high branch above them. "but here is the money."

The monkey had been seen to climb into one of the lady's windows, had unlocked a one of the lady's windows, had unlocked a one of the lady's windows.

To show how good I'd be.
But suddenly arose a thought
At first I did not see,
What would become of my poor wife
If that old man was me?

October. [Helen Hunt Jackson.] The month of carnival of all the year,
When nature lets the wild earth go its way,
And spend whole seasons on a single day.
The springtime holds her white and purple dear; October, lavish flaunts them far and near.
The summer charily her reds doth lay
Like jewels on her costliest array;

A Man of Nerve.

[Arthur Penfield in Life.] His nerves were weak-a clergyman, sad, Whom every sound would annoy; He came for rest, but it drove him mad— The shrieks of the whistling buoy.

October, scornful, burns them on a bler.

"The mountain air is better for me; I must flee this dizzy whirl."—
He is settled now, away from the sea,
But he married a whistling girl.

Misunderstood. [A. L. R. in November Century.]
He thought I said yes, but I'm sure I said no. My heart was a beating, my cheeks were aglow; I looked on the ground and I thought he would go; He thought I said yes, but I'm sure I said no.

Now what could I do? For he thought I said yes; He sat close beside me, and-you'll never guess; If you look at me so, I can not confess, He—I'm sure I said no, but he thought I said yes.

A Lesson Misconstrued. [Elliot Flower in Harper's Weekly.] Her ways, her mother said, Were bold;

Her manner quite ill-bred,

"So bold you are, indeed," Said she,
"Repressed I fear you need
To be." I held her to my breast Next day:

I think she was re-pressed That way. Song. [Ellen Burroughs in November Scribner.] Laughter that ringeth all day long
In a world of dancing feet;
A heart attuned to a wild bird's song, As eager, as wayward and sweet.

Love, passing by, drew near and smiled:
"Ah, dear Love, wait, she is a child!"

"I shall come back another day." A heavier-drooping lid, a line Gentler in curving cheek and chin; Lips where joys tremble, where hopes shine; And something more—a storm within— A heart that wakes to sudden fears, And eyes that know the use of tears:
"Ah, cruel Love! to come and teach
A pain that knows nor name nor speech.

Reluctantly he went his way:

Love stands aggrieved: "Farewell, I go! Take back thy child heart's unconcern. "Nay, nay! Thou shalt not leave me so!" She holds him fast with tears that buin. "Sweet Love, I pray thee to abide,
If thou walk constant at my side,
Through doubt, through sorrow, through despais No pain can be too hard to bear.

The Two Discoverers [Albion M. Fellows in the American Magazine.] They say that just about the time The brave Columb And set the nations all agog With his new world discovery,

A dandy of Italian birth, Moved by desire for social sway. Invented for his ornan Would we had seen Invention's face

The goddess saw a button lie! Undying is the worthy fame The sturdy navigator won, And yet, without the dandy's wit, We surely had been still undone. We owe to one, our native land.

Its mountains, streams and valleys dear, Yet to the other one as well. We owe another hemisphere. Ask of the patriot how much 'Twas given that sailor bold to bless, But wouldst thou know the other's meed,

We praise thee both, we honor thee Yet, nameless one, ere life was gone, Would that thou hadst the secret left, Some way of keeping buttons on!

King Faro. [Galveston News.]
A teacher in the Sunday school Had taught her scholars few
The truths which scholars ought to know Who read the Bible through

But on the day herein set down A new one had come in—
A little lad, with keen bright eyes, The teacher asked them all around Such questions as she thought Would fit their minds, and bring about The object that she sought.

They knew of Adam and his sin. Of Paul and Peter, too; Of Jacob, Joseph, David, Saul, And him his brother slew. And then the teacher asked her class If any one could tell Who Pharaoh was. "Of course," she said,

"You know that very well." But, strange to say, no hand arose, And silence, with a blow, Had struck the class, and not a one The answer seemed to know. At last the new boy's hand went up-

'Twas him that busted dad.' It Isn't All in Bringing Up.

[National Standard.]
It isn't all in "bringing up," Let folks say what they will; If silver scour a pewter cup-It will be pewter still. E'en of old Solo Who said: "Train up a child," If I mistake not had a son Prove rattle brained and wild.

A man of mark who fain would pass May have the training of a son,
And bring him up full grand;
May give him all the wealth of lore, Of college and of school, Yet, after all, make him no more Than just a decent fool.

Another raised by penury. That the good to heaven must tread: He's got a spark of nature's light, He'll fan it to a flame, Till in its burning letters bright The world may read his name.

If it were all in "bringing up," In counsel and restraint, Some rascals had been honest men, I'd been myself a saint. Oh, it isn't all in "bringing up," Let folks say what they will: Neglect may dim a silver cup— lt will be silver still.

> A "Straddle." [Tid-Bits.]

Customer-Why, this beer's good for note tian Temperance Union has just been pray-ing with me, and I thought I'd kind of com-

PRESIDENTIAL AUTOGRAPHS.

(The Collector.)
When an American starts in to make a

will know little of the comparative value and variety of the different presidents and unless he is informed, he will miss golden chances of picking up rare specimens, or pay too dearly for common ones.

Washington naturally leads the list in desirability, though Andrew Johnson is the rarest and most expensive. Full letters by Washington are scarce, and their price varies from \$25 upwards according to their size, condition and subject matter. Letters dated during the Revolution are the most interesting, as they are apt to contain references to the war.

Letters signed only by Washington are fairly common but always in good demand at prices varying from \$12 upwards. Those written by his secretary, Alexander Hamilton, are perhaps the best. Hamilton was a matter of the English language, and his sentences flow as smoothly as those of Addison. Washington letters will never become cheper as there is a steady demand from outside by people who want only a Washington The most exagjerated idea of their value prevails in Europe, where \$100 is sometimes asked for one.

Andrew Johnson seldom wrote letters. His right arm was injured by a musket ball and it was painful for him to use it. He confined himself to very short notes—generally in pencil—or had his letters written by his son. The latter frequently signed his father's name for him. This signing by proxy has sometimes escaped not ce, and at the Cist sale last spring one of these letters sold for \$15. Collectors have grown very suspicious of the name and at the Richmond sale last month a signed document sold for the low price of \$3. A genuine signature is worth that alone. Another reason why Johnson wrote little was because he made mistakes in grammar and spelling and he disliked to expose himself to criticism.

Washington is second in rareness and Zachaw Taylor third. The old solder was

oyster house. It represents a net income of \$40,000 a year. Down among the crowds who are there fed every day went the pro-

It is better to be a young fool than an old The unmarried girl feels she is growing f you make a bad match you can blame to inexperience.
When you are getting old no one will take rou but a widower.
It prevents your married friends from ympathizing with you.
If you wait till you are 30 it is hard to get ung husband. ne man who marries an old woman

namely, the fourth, sixth, sixteenth and congratulate ourselves. The stone to be worn in this month is the beryl, but those who are born in October are doomed to wear the opal, and share its baneful fate:

his tongue, or in the language of Potatoville society, he could "jig" for the best dancer that ever shook a leg. Jerry now started his "jigging," The young folks in the sitting room left their games to hear Jerry's vocal one-horse orchestra, and to see Kelly and Kate have the dance out. Kete took a smile of water, and Kelly took a smile of cider. Then they went at it. Jerry gave them Miss McCloud's reel. Kelly pelted through it like a veteran and Kate pressed him with the persistence of a veteran. Kelly's trousers' legs became so unmanageable that they got entangled in the tops of his cowhide boots. Kate sacrificed the beads of her dress in the giant swings which Kelly gave her.

"O, ye've danced enoof," said Phil Peters, who was a quiet old man and who feared that heart disease might overtake one of the pair.

"Deed yez have," said Mrs. Kelly. "Sit

that heart disease might overtake one of the pair.
"Deed yez have," said Mrs. Kelly. "Sit down Owen, ye'll kill yersel."
"Coom Kate, "exclaimed Johnnie Kelliher, ye've done well, and Kelly can't bate ye. Yis, ye've bate him, he's no match for ye."
These urgent requests bore good fruit and the result of the contest between Kelly and Kate was declared a draw. Now Maloney squeezed his bagpipe again, playing the "Top o' Cork Road." "The Little Home Under the Hill." "The Wedding of Ballyporeen," and other airs by special request of some one in the company.
At length Bill Kennedy was called upon to sing a song.

hall' eve is," replied Luke. All the state of the state o

Come all ye prootty fair malds
An' lishten unter me
An' likewise pay attintion
Wherever ye may be. "Raise it!" cried a score of voices. Bill took a fresh breath and went on:

I am a poor, unhappy maid, Dishthracted in my moind, All for a brishk young laborer, No coomfort can I foind! "Good on yer head!" "More power to ye!
"Raise it!" 'Tis yerself that kin wurrid iwell." Bill went on: Lasht night my loove kem to me, His tales of love to tell. His father and his mother, He bade them both farewell.

To wear fur me on sea.

May the blessings above be with my b'y
Wherever he mebbe. When the applause that greeted the conclusion of the above stanza had subsided Bill broke out again:

oke out again:

Oh, the lad I loove is han'some,
He's proper trill and thriin.
He's nate, complate.
Well shaped in every limb.
He's nate, complate, without desate,
An' no deluding toohgue;
An' it was his mild behavior
Coaxed me whin I was yoongue.

The last stanza was received with exclamations of delight. It took immensely with the old folks, and the rising generation were pleased beyond description.

"What's that?" said Mrs. Kelly, rising from her chair and going to the window overlooking the meadow.

"I the night I heard a cry," said Kate Connolly. Whereupon there came three unearthly yells from the front yard, followed by the unmistakable growl of Jerry Casey's Prince. Then there was a scramble of three pairs of feet upon the steps, and almost exhausted Luke, Curley and Mel burst into the kitchen. Prince was at their heels. he kitchen. Prince was at their heels, luke fell over Mrs. Kelly, itripped on he floor and went sprawling the feet of Maloney, the piper, while Curacy dropped a ew feet from the stove.

Prince bounded into the middle of the communications at the store.

Prince slunk towards his master, and the Prince slunk towards his master, and the lads arose.

"Are yez harrit?" asked Kennedy.

"What's the matther?" inquired Casey.

"What in toime have yez young lads been cop to now?"

"We's chased," began Luke, tremblingly.

"The dog is bewitched,"

"Yes," said Mel, terrified.

"Yes," said Mel, terrified.

"Yes," schoed Curly.

"Shut up yer heads, ye little schamers!" said Kelly. "Yez have been oop to soome divilment."

"Och, no; Misther Kelly." remonstrated Luke. "The fairies and witches has got conthrol ov Prince."

om. "Hould yer dog, Casey!" cried Kelly. "Prince, yer rashcal!" cried Casey, "come

three or The fairies and witches has got con-three over Frince."

The young folks by this time had crowded into the kitchen, and all looked eympathiz-ingly at Luke and his companions. But none dared to speak in the presence of their elders.

With an intellectual whood that causes the sad-looking passenger on the rear platform to drop the cigar from between his lips, baby throws itself flat on its lack on papa's knees and shoots out like a telescope. Its dear I ttle head plays the great battering-tam action a dyspiptic-looking passenger on papa's right, and its cute little tootsies get all tangled up in the real point lace worn by a supercilious young lady on papa's left. Its darling little hands are, of course, tangled up in papa's whiskers. And all the time baby is wailing a high and heartless air from the latest opera.

Of course every eye in the car is fixed upon papa, and he suddenly becomes aware of the fact that he is making history.

So is baby.

THE EARTH TRAMBLES A Story of the Charleston Earthquake.

By E. P. ROE. AUTHOR OF "YOUNG HORNETS OF HORNETS NEST," "BARRIERS BURNED AWAY." "HE FELL IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE," ETC.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS Mara is the daughter of Orville Burgoyne who dies while battling for the Confederate cause. His heart-broken widow does no long survive him, and his orphan girl is brought up by an aunt, Mrs. Hunter, who instills into her heart a bitter hatred for the North Because Owen Clancy, Mara's young Southern lover, does not share Mrs Hunter's extreme views, his suit is opposed by the guardian of the young girl, though she really loves him dearly. Young Clancy in his journeys to the metropolis, meet a Miss Ainsley, whom he sees often an admires, yet does not wholly understand. Mara believes her former lover engaged to this new friend. She, too, has a new friend, a gallant Southern officer, Cap-tain Bodine. Clancy, jealous of this growing affection, has a stormy interview with Mara, whom he warns not to battle agains her own heart. Ella Bodine, daughter of the Confederate veterar, is drawn toward young Mr. Houghton, a Northerner, who settles in Charleston. As Mara is Ella's friend, her father confides his fear lest his child should be the wife of one not of South

ern birth or feelings.

The terrible Charleston earthquake comes, and in the hour of extreme peril al barriers give way. Mara's heart recognizes Clancy as her lover, and in an instant a hundred bitter prejudices are driven away, never to return to the mind of Northerner or Southerner.

CHAPTER XLIV.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HOPE TURNED INTO DREAD.

Clancy was guided by the voice of Aun'
Sheba, the wailing of Sissy, and the greans
and unearthly sounds to which Uncle
Sheba was giving utterance. The adjacent
fire was so far subdued that only a red glow
in the sky above marked the spot.

The stars shone in calm, mocking serenity on the wide scene of human distress
and fear. "Alas," he thought, "what atoms
we are; and what an atom is this earth
itself! It would seem that faith is the
simplest, yet mightiest effort of the mind
at such a time," and he paused till Aun'
Sheba should be more free to listen to him.

Mr. Birdsall, with his youngest child in his
arms, had been exhorting those of his people near him, but his words had been of
Sheba.

The jatter had concluded that he would

heba. The latter had concluded that he would

Sheba.

The latter had concluded that he would not wait till the coming winter before again "speriencin ligion," and his uncouth appeals to heaven were but the abject expression of animal fear.

Aun' Sheba had lost her patience with both him and her daughter, and was expostulating vigorously. "I'se ashame on you, Sissy," she said. "Wot good de 'ligion you 'fess do you, I'd like ter know? Ain't Vilet in hebin? Ain't you got de bes husban bawn? Ain't de oder chil'n heah? Now, ef you'se 'ligion any good 'tall, be quiet an' tankful dat you better off dan hun'erds. Unc, you kin prayall you wants but ef you spees de Lawd ter listen you'se got ter pray like a man an' not like a hog dat wants his didnah. You'se 'sturbin everybody wuss dan you did wen you got sot on. I won' hab it said my folks made a rumpus in dis time ob trouble. You'se got ter min' me, Mr. Buggone, or I'se hab you took out de squar."

Uncle Sheba was never so far gone in his fears but that he shrunk from facing anything worse, and so he subsided into low inarticulate groans.

Sissy was not so tractable, for her weeping was largely nervous and hysterical. She had an affectionate, emotional nature, but was far from being gifted with the strength of mind and character possessed by her mother and husband.

"Aun' Sheba," said Clancy kindly, "your daughter needs something to quiet her nerves. I will bring it to her." He soon returned with medicine from the doctor, and under its influence the bereaved mother became calmer and wept softly by her dead child.

Clancy drew Aun' Sheba a little apart so that others, even if any were discovered to be the activities of interex we discoved to be the activities of interex we also the activities of interex we also a

her dead child.
Clancy drew Aun' Sheba a little apart so that others could not hear, even if any were disposed to listen at this time of intense preoccupation. "You have been a friend indeed tonight," he said. "I must ask another proof of your good will. The earthquake has brought trouble enough, but I

er proof of your good will. The earthquake has brought trouble enough, but I
fear that Mara and I have brought greater
trouble upon ourselves. Probably you've
seen enough to expla'n what I mean."

"I'se seen a heap, Marse Clancy."

"Well, you are Mara's old nurse. She
loves and trusts you. She is engaged to
Captain Bedine."

"She ain't mar'ed to 'im."

"She feels herself bound, and has said
that if I was a true Southern gentleman I
would not interfere. This is bad enough,
but there's worse still. I thought she was
lost to me—you know about it, I reckon."

"Yes, I knows now. I was a blin'ole fool
an' tink it was wuckin' so hard dat made
her po'ly."

"Oh, we have both made such fatal mistakes! I, like a fool, when I believed she
would never speak to me again, entangled
myself also. Now, Aun' Sheba, what I
wish is that you say nothing to any one of
what you bave seen and heard. We've got
to do what's honorable at every cost to ourselves."

"Dus wot's hon'ble mean dat Missy Mara

selves."
"Dus wot's hon'ble mean dat Missy Mara got ter mar'y Marse Bodine, an' you de limpsey slimpsey one wot say you 'serted her?"

"Das wot's hon'ble mean dat Missy Mars got ter mar'y Marse Bodine, an' you de limpsey slimpsey one wot say you 'serted her?"

"Nothing else seems to be left for us."

"Pears ter me, Marse Claney, you an' Missy Mara gettin' orful muxed up in wot's hon'ble. Fse only got wot folks calls hessense, but it's dead agin you befe. Take you now. Fast you got ter fell de gal lies, sense, but it's dead agin you befe. Take you now. Fast you got ter fell de gal lies, increased the folk of discrete along the street, but when she folks you now. Fast you got ter fell de gal lies, increased the folk of discrete along the fell was provided and hab ter lie like de debil, too, an' you you hat ter lie like de debil, too, an' you you hat ter lie like de debil, too, an' you you you'se hab ter act out de lies of you didn't say 'em. 'Ud dat be hon'ble w'en all de time you'se yearnin' fer each der?"

"Oh, Aun' Sheba, it's hard enough without say 'em. 'Ud dat be hon'ble we'n all de time you'se yearnin' fer each der?"

"Oh course it's hard. 'Um' Marse Claney, took keer wot you do, an' wot you let Missy Mara do. My 'sperience teach me a heap. 'Spose I doan know de dif'ence tween Une, dar an' a man like Kern? I was young en' fooilsh onet, an' mar'ed Une kase he was good lookin' den, an' mo' kase he ax me, well, lse made de bes' on it; but if de yeartic reach iffsit open heah, as ilke hunt' will show the fer in the range of the word of the sagacious old woman, "I'm in terrible perplexity." he said, "for there is so much truth in your words. How can I escape the consequences of my own acts? 'Think how Miss Ainsley stood by me in my unconsciousness'. When I revived—" "Dar now, Marse Claney, you'se been dooled, she stood by herse. De fac am, in my honey lam' two law the sagacious old word and word

den, an dar she was a hol'n you head in her lap right uner a big bildin dat ud a squashed her.

"I drag you pass dat, an den Marse Bodine, ies ordered me an missy to go to de squar. He spoke stern an strong as if we his sogers. An Missy Mara look 'im in de eyes an say, you—dat's you, Marse Clancy—may be dead, or you may be dyin, an dat she can't leab you an she won leab you. She got de grit ob true lub, an dere'll neber be any runing away in her heart. Wot you an Marse Bodine, gwine ter do 'bout sich lub as dat'. 'Fo' de Lawd, my honey lam', die ef you an Marse Bodine 'sist on being so orful hon'ble. She ain't one dem kin' dat takes a husban like dey takes a breakfas kase its ready.'

Clancy was so profoundly moved by what he heard that he turned away to hide his emotion. After a moment he said: 'You have been true and faithful, Aun' Sheba. You won't be sorry. Please do as I have seked." And he hastened away.

"Reckon' I put a spoke in dat how ble bizmes." Aun' Sheba soliloquized. 'Like 'nuff' I put anoder in. Doan cotch me hep in along any sich foolishness. I gibs no promise, an' I'se gwine ter make my honey lam' happy spite hersef." Then she took one of her grandchildren, and soothed it to sleep. The slow hours dragged wearily op; the majority of the white people quieted down to rotatient by tearful waiting; crying children one after another dropped off to sleep; parents and friends watched over them and one another, conversing in low tones or praying silently for the Divine mercy, never before felt to oe so essential.

The ne roes were more demonstrative, and their loud prayers and singing of hymms continued without abatement or hinder ance.

The expressions of some were so extravagant and uncouth as to grate harshly "I feat a gap as dat, and en Marse Bodine de ordered me an missy to go to de square, the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if which is controlled to the space space mercing as if we space mercing as in the space mercing as in the space mercing as in the space space mercing as in the space mercing as in the

n their hearts acknowledge the substantial mere." Then, ever practical, she arranged ruth of the words spoken and their need of a screen to shade his face from the sun's ruth of the words spoken and their need of he petit one offered.

Clancy went back to his watch. Few men n the city were more troubled and perdexed than be, for he had not the calmness esulting from a definite purpose as was rue of Bodine.

Unmayedly, the two

true of Bodine.

Unmoyedly the two men remained at heir posts of duty awating the day or what might happen before the dawn, reorge lay down beside his fatter, and oon slept from fatigue, while Mr. foughton, now so softened and chastened, owed to make him happy.

Ella watched her father in deep solicited, feeling vaguely, that his trouble was not caused wholly by the general reasons for distress.

was a glow in the east, which steadily deepened, in color. Truly, to the weary, has rard, shivering, half-clad watchers, the sun was an angel of light that morning; and rever did fire-worshippers greet his rise with a deeper feeling of gratitude and gladness.

There was a general stir in the strange bivouac, an increased murmur of voices. The hymns of the negroes gradually ceased; and people, singly or in groups, began to leave the square for their homes, in order to clothe themselves more fully, and to discover what was left to them in the general my heart.

All the appointed time, hawever, three median from each in corr. Truly, to the everyth mean read histories, full called watchers, the same read histories, full called watchers, the same read the content of the same read the content of the same read the content of the same read the property of the same rea

accept what I can do for her and hers; but when the right time comes," and he nodded significantly.

"You are on the right tack, as you boatmen say." she whispered laughing.

"See here. Houghton," remarked jolly Mr. Willoughby, "earthquakes and secret conferences with my wife are more than a fellow can stand at one and the same time."

"You shall soon have consolation." said George, hastening away, followed by Clancy, Aun' Sneba, Jube, and Sam. When the last-named worthy appeared near Mr. Houghton's barn the horses whinned and the two dogs barked joyonsly.

"Mr. Clancy," said George, handing him his pocket-book. "since you have kindly offered to aid, please take Jube and visit the nearest butcher's shop and bakery. I suggest that you lay in a large supply, for we don't know what may happen. Please get eggs, canned de icacies, anything you think best. Don't spare money. Help yourself, if owners are absent. I will honor all your Io U's."

"All right, Houghton; but remember that I'm an active partiner in this catering business. Fortunately I don't need to go to the bank for money."

Aun' Sheta exclaimed over the evidences of discater along the street, but when she saw v h, ta wreck Mr. Houghton's massive portico nad become she litted her hands in dismay.;

"That don't trouble me," said George, "since I'm not under it. I passed beneath a

rays.
Mr. Willoughby now came up and spoke in a friendly way of the probable effects of the disaster upon the city, and so the touch of mutual kindness began to make them

of mutual kindness began to make them kink.

Mrs. Hunter commenced to moan and toss, and this awakened Miss Ainsley, who loosed around wonderingly. Mrs. Willoughby in low tones recalled what had happened, and explained the present aspect of affairs.

Mrs. Bodine performed the same office for Mara, who had been apoused by the voices near. The girl's habit of self-control served her in good stead, and she immediately rose, gave her hand to Bodine in greeting, and then knelt beside her aunt.

Seeing Mara so near, Miss Ainsley quickly rose also, land moved away in instinctive antipathy.

not caused wholly by the general reasons or distress.

At last she stole to his side and laid her read upon his shoulder.

The act comforted and sustained him nore than she knew at the time, for he was not a demonstrative man. de only kissed and fragmentary conversation.

Mrs. Willoughby sat beside her husband, her heal pillowed against his broast as they vaited for the day.

A breeze sprang up, and the freshness of he morning was in it. Would the sun ever use again? Was not nature so cut of joint that nothing familiar could be looked for ny more?

The terrors of the long night inspired norbid thoughts, which come too readily in darkness.

The appointed time, however, there was a glow in the east, which steadily deepened, in color. Truly, to the weary, hagrard, shivering, half-clad watchers, the sun was an angel of light that morning; and rever did fire-worshippers greet his rise with a deeper feeling of gratitude and gladness.

There was a general stir in the strange

tality. "Father," he said, "our house is ear. Cannot I, with the aid-of-Jule and sam, get our friends some breakfast?"

"Yes, George, and extend the invitation from me."

"You shall mave all the chance you wish Infact. I'm as restricted that your giving me this chance to -to'."

"You shall mave all the chance you wish Infact. I'm ather inclined to see what I can do myself. I may need a good deal of cursing." And the old man's face was ighted up with a kindly smile, which made in son positively happy. asked: "Do you happy and the old man's face was ighted up with a kindly smile, which made in son positively happy." asked: "Do you happy and the old man's face was ighted up with a kindly smile, which made in son positively happy." asked to the invalids to leave the square?" said for the invalids to leave the square?" said to the invalids to leave the square? said to the invalids to leave the square? said to the invalids to leave the square?" and all have some breakfast. Fortunately, our house is not far; and although our women servants have fied; I have two men who will stand by me. The fact is my hunt ng expeditions have made me a fairly good cook myself. My father cordially extends the invitation that all my friends ner breakfast with us."

"We're all shipwrecked on a desert's sland," added Mrs. Bedine cheerly to George. "You appear to be one of the friend ynatives, and i put myself under your protection."

"Bring on the salt, then," she answered laughing, while Ella's smile seemed to the young fellow more vivitying than the first level rays of the sun. Mara, Mirs, Hultor, and Miss Ainsley were still sleeping, as also rived in the still straight of the square. Even one was all put myself under your protection."

"Bring on the salt, then," she answered laughing, while Ella's smile seemed to the young fellow more vivitying its than the first level rays of the sun. Mara, Mirs, Hultor, and

Mara could be induced to take nothing

Mara could be induced to take nothing beyond a cup of coffee. In spite of the sunshine and the general reaction into hopefulness and courage, she felt that black chaos was coming into her life.

Her aunt and natural protector was very ill. After the events of the night she shrunk inexpressibly from her former relations to Bodine.

Indeed, it seemed impossible to continue them. Yet she asked herself again and again: "What else is there for me?" He was very kind, but the expression of his face was inscrutable.

Moreover, there was Miss Ainslie acting as if Clancy were her own natural property, and he unable to dispute her claims. It appeared to her that poor, stricken Mrs. Hunter was her only refuge, and she resolved to remain close by the invalid's side.

With the coming day Uncle Sheba's most poignant tears had gradually subs. ded. He kept his eyes on his wife, feeling that any good that he might hope for in this world would come through her.

Indeed the impression was growing that the greatest immediate good to be obtained from any world was a breakfast; and when Aun' Sheba went with George to his home. Unc also followed at a discreet distance.

The result was that his wife again had to put him on a "lowance," or little would have been left in Mr. Houghton's kitchen. He surreptitiously stuffed a few eatables into his pocket, and then went out to smoke his pipe.

Breakfast was at last over at the square.

He surreptitiously stuffed a few eatables into his pocket, and then went out to smoke his pipe.

Breakfast was at last over at the square. Mr. Willoughby rose and said to his wife. "I will go to the house, and get more suitable costumes for you and Carrie. Hought n will loan you a dressing-room at his house, for the streets can be scarcely suitable for you to traverse yet. I'll bring a carriage for you, however, as soon as it is possible. Serious danger is now over, I hone."

He had scarcely uttered the words, when, as if in mockery, far in the southeast was heard again the sound which appalled the stoutest hearts.

On it came, as if a lightning express train were thundering down upon them. They saw the tops of distant trees nod and sway as if agitated by a gale; men, women and children rushing again, with loud cries, from their homes; then it seemed as if some subterranean monster was tearing its way through the earth.

The moment the paralysis of terror passed miss Ainsley threw herself shrieking upon Clancy, who was compilled to support and soothe her.

Mara covered her face with her hands, trembled violently, but uttered no sound. Ella could not repress a cry, as she hid her

scothe her.

Mara covered her face with her hands, trembled violently, but uttered no sound. Ella could not repress a cry, as she hid her face upon her father's breast, a cry echoed by Mrs. Willoughby as she and her husband clang tegether.

George kneit, holding the hand of his father, who looked at his son with the feeling that, if the end had come, his boy should be the last object on which his eyes rested.

Mrs. Bodine was as composed as the veteran him elf, and simply looked heavenward. There was something so terrific in the immeasurable power of the convulsion, so suggestive of immediate and awful death, that few indeed could maintain any degree of fortitude.

There was one, however, a few rods away, who scarcely noticed the shock. Kern Watson, at last released from duty, sat on the ground, with his face buried in the neck of his dead child. He did not raise his head, and trembled only as the quivering earth agitated his form.

property, was also obliterated. Merchants deserted their shops and warehouses. Banks were unepened, except for the gaps rent by the earthquake.

The city was full of food, yet people went some one else should share in the conversation. The city was full of food, yet people went ungry, not daring to enter the places where was stored. After a second and generalight to the square, the question in all learts, "What next?" paralyzed with its

read suggestion.

The fear among the educated had become befinite and rational. Not that they could explain the earthquake or its causes, but he sad experiences of other regions were known to them.

confronted by dangers which they could not gauge or explain.

Nor could the end be foreseen. If such considerations weighed down the spirits of the most intelligent men, imagine the fears of frail, nervous women, of the children, the wild panic of the superstitious negrees to whom science explained nothing.

To their excited minds the earthquake was due directly either to the action of a malignant, personal devil, or of an angry God.

While many of the poor, ignorant creatures inevitably indulged in what was justly termed "religious orgies," the great majority were well behaved and patent finding in their simple faith unspeakable comfort and support.

One fact, however, was clear to all; that the place of immediate and greatest danger was near or beneath anything which might. It is more thanked the place of immediate and greatest danger was near or beneath anything which might.

That would be a sad commentary on

promise.

How sweetly the noble qualities of Ella and Mara were revealed by comparison! They had been taught in the school of adversity. From childhood they had learned to think of others first rather than of them-

to think of others first rather than of themselves.

M ss Ainsley would have been resplendent and at ease in a royal drawing-room; these two girls maintained womanly fortitude and gave themselves up to unselfish devotion in the presence of a mysterious power which would level an emperor's palace as readily as a negro's cabin.

Clancy saw the difference—no one more clearly—and his very soul recolled from the woman he had purposed to marry.

He patiently bore with her as long as he could after the shock, and then joined Mr Willoughby, George, Bodine, and Dr. Devoe, who were consulting at Mr. Houghton's bedside. In his shame and distress he did not venture even to glance at Mara.

As the stress of the emergency increased, Mr. Houghton's mind had grown clear and decided; his old, resolute, business habits asserted themselves, and from his low couch he practically became the leader in their council.

steem it a layor if you will permit my son to do what he can for their comfort and protection."

Bodine at once came forward, and giving Mr. Houghton his hand replied, "You and your son are teaching me that I have done you both much greater wrong. I think I shall have to surrender as I did once before, but I am glad that it is to kindness rather than to force in this instance."

"Here's the true remedy for cur differences," cried Mr. Willoughby, "Let the North and the South get acquainted, and all will be well. But come, we must act, and act promptly."

"Yes," replied George, "for the scuare is filling up, agam, and we should keen as much space here as possible. I have a small tent which I will put up at once for Mrs. Bodine and Mrs. Hunter. Then I'll rig an awning for my father, and help the rest of you in whatever you decide upon."

"George," said his father anxiously, "let your visits to the house be as brief as possible."

"George," said his father anxiously, "let your visits to the house be as brief as possible."

Clancy offered to assist George in meeting the immediate need of shelter from the sun, and Dr. Devoe gave the morning to the care of his many patients. Mr. Willoughby said that he must first go to his home for clothing and look after matters, but that he would soon return.

Bodine was asked to mount guard, and prevent, as far as possible, the fugitives from chroaching on the needed space. This proved no easy task.

Old Tobe, after having received some breakfast, mai ained his watch over the medical stores, while Aun Sheba, who had followed her husband as fast as her limited powers of travelling permitted, cleared away the remnants of the breakfast for hiamily, George assuring her that he woul soon make all comfortable provision for heand them.

With Clancy and the two colored men he returned to his home, as the wrecked venture to a ship which may break up at any moment, in order to secure what was absolutely essent al.

A tent was soon pitched for the invalids: a shelter of quilts suspended over and around his father, and a large carpet jerked from the floor formed an awning for the ladies. Part of this awn ng was partitioned off so as to give them all the privacy possible under the circumstances, and the remainder was enclosed on three sides, but left open towards the East.

"I'm not going to be sent to the hespital," said Mrs. Bodine. "I'd rather sit up and direct Ella how to transform this outer habitation into a drawing-room."

Then George trought her and his father easy chairs. Rugs were spread on the grass, and the rude shelter be ame positively inviting. Ella and Mrs. Willoughby made themselves so useful that at last Miss Ainsley so far recovered from her panic as to assist.

She detested Mara, and Mrs. Hunter's ghastly face and white hair embodied to

some one else should share in the contion.

At last Bodine said to George: "I will now go to Mrs. Hunter's rooms and to Mrs. Bodine's residence, and obtain what is most essential. Can you spare one of your servants to carry what I cannot?"

"Certainly, and I will go with you myself. Clancy and Sam can continue operations here."

definite and rational. Not that they could explain the earthquake or its causes, but the sad experiences of other regions were known to them.

These experiences of other regions were known to them.

These experiences however, had varied so greatly in their horrors as to leave a wide margin of terr be possibilities.

A tidal wave might roll in, for the city was scarcely more than nine feet above the sea. The earth might open in great and ingulfing fissures. The tremendous forces beneath them might seek a volcanic outlet.

These were all dire thoughts, and were brought home to the consc ourness the more vividity because the awful phenomena continued in the screen light of day.

The nightmare aspect of what had occurred in darkness passed away, and the coolest and most learned found themselves confronted by dangers which they could not gauge or explain.

Nor could the end be foreseen. If such considerations weighed down the spirits of the most intelligent men, imagine the fears of frail, nervous women, of the children, the wild panic of the superstitious negroes to whom science explained nothing.

To their excited minds the earthquake.

"Certamly, and I will go with you myself. Clancy and Sam can continue operations here."

"George," said his father, "as soon as the absolute necessity for entering buildings is over, I wish you to keep away from them."

"Yes, father."

Ella added: "Remember, Mr. Houghton, that is a promise. Please let the words 'absolute necessity' have their full meaning." and her face was so full of solicitude that he said: "I promise you also."

With a smile and a flush she turned to the father, whispering the tenderest cautions and emphasizing the truth that but few things wore essential, some of which she mentioned.

Jube had become like a faithful spaniel, the spirit of his young master reassuring him so as to feel his only safety lay in obedience.

As George and Bodine went down the street they were saddened by the evidences of disaster on every side. Even Meeting street was still being sear

my approval and good wisnes are concerned you have them."

Ella thought that George's face was wonderfully radiant when he appeared. As soon as she could get a word alone with her lather, she asked, "What have you been saying to Mr. Houghton?"

"I have only answered his second request that he might pay you his addresses."

"O papa! what a tantalizing answer! What did he say, and what did you say, word for word? Surely you didn't tell"—

"I only gave my consent, not yours. You are at perfect liberty to reject him." was the smiling reply. smiling reply. That is well as far as it goes, but I wish "That is well as far as it goes, but I wish o know every word."
Her father's heart was too heavy to pernit continuance in a playful vein, and he old her substantially what had been said.
"Well." she concluded, with a complacent ittle nod. "I think I'll let him pay his adresses a while longer. The absurd fellow, o go and idealize me so! Time will cure uch folly, however. Papa, there's somehing troubling you besides the earthunke."

of the standard of the standar

Clancy had not been idle during the morning, finding in constant occupation, and even in incurring risks, a relief to his perurbed thoughts.

He and Sam procured a small cooking tove, and also set up the cross-sticks of a gypsy camp before the open side of the wining.

Aun'sheba was placed in charge of the provisions, a responsibility in which Uncle

Aun' Sheba was placed in charge of the provisions, a responsibility in which Uncle Sheba wished to share, but she said severely: "Mr. Buggone, you'se dun git yer 'lowance wid Sissy an' de chil'n."
Mr. Willoughby at last returned on an express wagon, well loaded with articles which would add much comfort in the enjorced picnic. His face was said and troubled as he greeted his wife.

"O Jennie," he said, "our pretty home is such a wreck!"

"O Jennie," he said, "our pretty home is such a wreck!"

"No matter, Hal, since you are safe and sound," was her cheery reply. "Come, girls, we can now dress for dinner. I feel like a fool in this light silk."

They all eventually reappeared in costumes more suitable for camping.

Mrs. Bedine was also enabled to exchange her blanket wrapper for the one she was accustomed to wear at home.

With almost the zest of a girl she appreciated the picturesque elements of their experiences; and her high spirits and courage were infectious. With the aid of Sam and Jube, Aun' Sheba entered vigorously on preparations for dinner.

A breeze, with passing clouds, tempered the sun's hot rays, and hope again began to cheer as time passed without further disturbance.

turbance. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

And thou hast walk'd about (how strange a story!) In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago, When the Memponium was in all its glory, And time had not begun to overthrow Those temples, palaces and piles stupendous,

Of which the very ruins are tremendous.

Speak! for thou long enough has acted dummy, Thou hast a tongue—come, let us hear its tune;
Thou'rt standing on thy legs, above ground, mummy,
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon;
Not like thin ghosts and disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones and flesh and limbs and features.

Tell us-for doubtless thou canst recollect-To whom should we assign the sphinx's fame?
Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer?
Perhaps thou wert a Mason, and forbidden

By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trude;
Then say what secret melody was hidden
In Memon's 'atue, which at sunise play'd.
Perhaps thou wert a priest—if so, my struggles
Are vain;—Egyptian priests ne'er owned their juggles. Ferchance that very hand now pinion'd flat,

Has hob-a-nobb'd with Pharaoh, glass to glass; Or dropp'd a half-penny in Homer's hat, Or doff'd thine own to let Queen Dido pass, Or held, by Solomon's own invitation, A torch at the great temple's dedication. Since first thy form was in this box extended, Ve have, above ground, seen some strange

the unit the debt therefor is liquidated. He takes the dox with him to the pile of takes the dox with him to the pile of takes the dox with him to the pile of the takes the dox with him to the pile of the takes the dox with the good mother street him select. Very unceremonious appears to the force of the takes the city to look after a chance for work. Finally Alice index a place of solourn with the good mother of "Silp" Johnson, who almost atone amount of "Silp" Johnson, who alm self-concerned to the self-concerned to "Silp" Johnson, who alm self-concerned to the self-concerned to "Silp" Johnson, who almost atone amount of "Silp" Johnson, who almost atone amount of "Silp" Johnson, who almost atone amount of "Silp" Johnson, who alm self-concerned to "Silp" Johnson, who almost atone amount of "Silp" Johnson, who alm self-concerned to "

even more vehemently than when the leathern thongs were cutting into his flesh. No attention was paid to his entreaties; the Italian did not raise his head, which was again bent over the pile of small coins; but repeated the command impatiently, and Guiseppe, in turn, called for one of the boys to assist him in what was evidently a most pleasing task.

There was no lack of volunteers from among those who had been interested spectators of the flogging, and before Joe fairly understood what was done, he was being pushed through the door toward a starcase leading to the basement.

Tonic ceased his outcries the instant he felt Guiseppe's grasp upon his neck; and down a short flight of steps to a small, damp, brick apartment, which had originally been built as a coal-hole. After being thrust into this noisonae place, Guiseppe thrust into this noisonae place, Guiseppe them most industriously all the while, the door was shut and bolted, leaving them cowering in the darkness, as they clung closely one to the other for mutual protection.

In pain as he was, both bodily and mentally, Joe gave no heed to either his companion or the surroundings for some time after they were left alone. The sense of a green was injury inflicted was uppermost in his mind until the thought of the suffering.

Joe was well aware that so controlled his impatience was good, and he controlled his impatient in his mind until the thought of the suffering.

Joe was was duatering with the cold after they had lain on the floor half an hour, and the chilling dampness was so penetrating that it became necessary to move around briskly to prevent actual suffering. Their condition might have been improved by removing the screen, for the heat the one time the court should report the fact to old Marco.

It was a long, wretched night which the prisoners passed before the welcome sound of wagon wheels from the street, even though it was night, to prevent actual suffering. Their condition might have been improved by removing the screen, for the heat two whose o

would not be so bad if only the whip was used; but they were made to stay in this place without anything to eat until it would make you weep to see them."

"How long do you suppose they will keep use here?"

"No one ever comes out in less than a day and a night, and Marco does not bring food to those who are here."

"If it hadn't been for me you wouldn't a' got served like this," Joe said abruptly, after a long pause. "I don't s'nose I can say anything that will make you feel better; but I'm awful sorry. I never mean to get folks into trouble, an' yet it seems as if I always did. If I could a' taken all the beatin' it wouldn't been so bad."

"You did not know," Tonio said, soothingly. "If you had been longer here I am sure the words would not have been spoken. It isn't as bad as if I was alone, and we shan't get so very hungry while we don't have to work."

Joe had not been reduced to the same state of subjection as had Tonio, therefore he could see nothing cheering in this unwarranted punishment. He refused to look forward to their release from close confinement as the sole hope, but thought only of escaping from the padrone's power.

"What street is this house on?" he asked at length, as if he had not heard his companion's attempt at consolation.

"It is on Crosby street, at the corner of a court where the Italians live."

"I wonder if there ain't a window that we constructed by the window only long the loss. To had the door for any sounds with the wist in the bars with the bars and their leature positions and the latter of the bars, and their relative positions were comaratively unchanged when th

unkey out weep to see them."

"Hew long do you suppose they will keep and the seed of the the sense of fnjury was uppermost in his mind. "I won't stop tryin' to get out of this place so long as I can move."

"If the master knows we have attempted to run away, he will use the whip harder than before," Tonio cried in alarm.

"Then he's got to flog me till I can't stand, for I ain't goin' to give in." Joe said, resolutely, as he groped his way around the cell-like room in search of the window. "Id rather die a hundred times than stay here an' work for such as that crowd up stairs."

Tonio was silent. He failed to understand how any one could even appear indiderent to such punishment as old Marco inflicted. He was eager to escape, but not willing for make the attempt unless absolutely certain he should succeed; and perhaps Joe would have been quite as timid if he had known the padrone better.

It was not a difficult task to find the boards which covered the window, for the abartment was so small that in a short time the searcher could pass his hands over every inch of the walls.

"I believe we might pull these off," Joe said in a low tone of suppressed excitement." They are loose now, an' if you'll help me I'm almost sure it can be done."

"And what then?" Tonio asked listlessly: "the iron bars will still be there; we cannot pull them out."

"We can look into the street, an' perhaps we shall see somebody who will help us get away," Joe cried impatiently. "Come, Tonio, well never be free if we don't run some risks, an' I'll keep on tryin' if he stands right over me with the whip."

"We shall see no one except old Marco's friends, who will tell him what we are doing." Tonio replied; but at the same time he did as his companion had requested.

The nails which held the screen in place were driven into the mortar between the bricks, and it was only, necessary for the boys to work them to and fire for several minutes before they could be readily pulled out.

As the boards yielded to their efforts, and the prison was illum nated by the rays from the street lamps, Ton o pointed modelly to the heavy bars which l in a follow with the six pollocania of the control of the control

to get a glimpse of Crosby street, but to attract the attention of any one outside the court would be an extremely difficult matter.

By JAMES OTIS.

AUTHOR OF "TOBY TYLEE," "MR. STUBBS' PROTHER," "TIM AND THE," "RAISING THE PEARL," "LEFT EERHIND," "SILENT PETE," ETC.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Little Joe, a newsboy, befriends a crippled dog, which he takes to a surgeon for treatment, agreeing to pay five cents a day until the debt therefor is liquidated. He takes the dog with him to the pile of boards near Hunter's Point ferry, which gives him shelter. Very unceremoniously lock has thrust more him the during lock.

Tonio, who had been well aware of this unpleasant fact before the boards were removed, did not even indulge in what was to Joe the luxury of looking through the bars. He remained stretched at full length on the damp flooring of bricks, thinking bitterly of the price they would probably be called upon to pay for having dared to do even this much toward bettering their condition, and the minutes had formed themselves into an hour before either of the unhappy captives spoke. Then Joe said, with a sight will be sure to come with a p'liceman, an' you shall go with me. We'll make old when the fellers before mornin', even if they ever gives him shelter. Very unceremoniously lock has themset more him the during the court would be an extremely difficult matter.

Tonio, who had been well aware of the luxury of looking through the boards, his hands trembling so violently that if Marco had really been on his way to visit the prisoners he could have entered the apartment several monital way to visit the prisoners he could have entered the apartment several monital way to visit the prisoners he could have entered the apartment several monital way to visit the prisoners he could have entered the apartment several monital way to visit the prisoners he could have entered the apartment several monital way to visit the prisoners he could have entered the

and have dared to speak with those outside."

"I dared to try an' get out of this place, if that is what you mean," Joe said, with a show of detiance, "an' I will keep on tryin' till you kill me."

"We shall see what the master thinks," was the reply, in a menacing tone, as the lad, taking a piece of stout cord from his pocket, tied the prisoners' hands behind them, neither making the slightest show of resistance, for they knew too well how use less would be such a course.

"Now march!" he said, pushing the helpless boys forward; and silent with fear they ascended the stairs, closely followed by one whose greatest delight was to witness the suffering of others.

During the few seconds which elapsed from the time of leaving the cellar until they stood in the padrone's presence, Joe made an attempt to cheer his companion in misery by whispering words of hope; but Guiseppe sternly ordered him to "hold his tongue," and Tonio looked so distressed lest he should provoke their cruel master still further that he walked on in silence, trying hard to prevent the fear in his hear from being seen on his face.
Old Marco was seated at the three-legged

happened in the basement could be told from the astonishment he exhibited at seeing the culprits brought before him. His quick, impatient question in Italian was answered in the same language by Guiseppe, who occupied several minutes in giving, as Joe naturally supposed, an account of the discovery he had made.

While his assistant was talking, the

table when the boys were led into the room, and that he was not yet aware of what had

was so busily engaged throwing the piles of rags, which had served as beds. into

Ten Million Dollars Ten Years

Taken Out of the Country by Foreign Artists.

Why, Then, Complain of the Heathen Chinee?

Facts Showing That We Are a Sentimental People.

Craze Follows Craze in Every Sphere of Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-It is estimated that foreign artists in the past 10 years have taken out of this country \$10,000,000.

What of it? One great argument against Chinese labor in this country is that our brethren of the pigtail come here with the sole purpose of making and carrying away what, in their eyes, is a considerable fortune. I have never taken any stock in that sort of talk. for Henry Irving, for Langtry, for the vast army of English acto s, lecturers and preachers to come here for the sole purpose of dowed with quick perceptions, is teachable, making and carrying away what is to them and by no manner of means a fool in any a considerable ortune—and I doubt if any-one will deny their perfect right to do so-ness woman of extraordinary ability, and why should that be used as an argument the fact that she has not only made but acagainst the Ch nese any more indeed than cumulated, invested and retained a fortune, to California, to Australia for gold, to India, to China, to Japan for fortunes, which they

propose to make and bring away?
Ten millions of dollars? the lyric galaxy received from \$500 to \$1000 found to possess a brain, and a suggestion of a night, and when to this you add the enor-heart, but how often? mous amounts drawn from the individual pocket and the general public by theatrical performers, Irving, Langtry and the like. that the estimate of \$1,000,000 a year is quite within the probable amount.

The question is often asked. "Are We a Sentimental People?" and it seems to me that that is about as difficult a quest on to answ r as any that could cannot say that I can answer it in the indicate by that term an unusual degree of cey Nicoll by name. A stranger reading the papers of New York during the past ten

Now, I Know Delancey Nicoll. comes of a reputable family, and at the age of 30 years was brought, some two years ago, literally unknown, without prestige of any sort or kind, a bright, ordinarily clever, fairly endowed, inexperienced lawyer, to courtesy of his personal friend, the newlyelected district attorney, Mr. Martine, into the district attorney's office as an assistant at a salary which was doubtless three times larger than his yearly income had ever been-\$7500. In Mr. Martine's office an immensity of work is done, re quiring the continual service of a host of assistants and employes. The work is di-vided and sub-divided. When the boodle naturally upon Inspector Byrnes, the chief his instep envelope cases came up the district attorney relied of our detective service, to procure evidence nst the aldermen. He did so. The work in the office was naturally distributed luties which could be performed by any rdinary clerk were entrusted to Mr. Nicoll. The work in court, the work of presenting clearly, forcibly, earnesely and

Every case presented to the jury by Colonel Fellows resulted in a conviction, a sentence and an imprisonment. The one case entrusted to Mr. Nicoll, by reason of the absence of Colonel Fellows, failed of a conviction. Then came the case of Sharp, which was conducted by Mr. Nicoll, and has resulted thus far in a miscarriage far as lodgment in prison is cerned, and, although it is still an Her raiment seems composed of amber light, ppen question, it is the opinion of many And fragrant paths await her tread. of our best jurists that the Court of Aptraordinary conduct of the judge upon the bench, reverse all the proceedings, and grant the supreme rascal of them all a new

But how about Nicoll? Certain social factors made it desirable that Mr. Nicoll should be selected as the Democracy's candidate for district attorney. No one doubted Mr. Nicoll's honesty, bu there is a general opinion that others are honest too. No one denied him a certain grade of ability, although others long prior infinite degree of natural endowment be yond that thus far displayed by him: but all parties concerned in the nomina tion agreed that neither as a lawyer, nor as a prosecutor, nor as a Demo-erat, had he yet earned his spurs to such an extent as to warrant the men responsible in jumping h m over the heads of The consequence was he

failed to get the nomination. Now comes the illustration, which is no only an illustration of the theory that we are a sentimental people, jumping into a Around her chair of state shy pigeons flock; current and following a leader because it is the fashion, but it also illustrates the tremendous and imperial potency of the metpolitan press. It was determined by cerpapers in this city that Mr. Nicoli's chief, Mr. Martine, should receive his wellearned promotion and be made a judge, and that Mr. Nicoll should also be promoted of in the morning she is fair and sweet, and made district attorney, and a public timent was created to that effect, a pubic feeling was engendered, until it became the fashion, and scores of thousands of men today thoughtlessly follow in the wake of color sky and earth about the score in the seams at might. the fashion, and scores of thousands of men today thoughtlessly follow in the wake of brainy, determined, resolute. saful leaders, shouting pæans for

Delancey Nicoll, who could no more tell you who or what manner of person he is, than you could tell me the nature, external, internal, supernal, of the Angel Gab-riel. If Mr. Nicoll, and the Republican ticket generally, should be elected in New Incarns
York county, it will be a triumph for the solved. hands with it in this crusade, utterly unprecedented in the annals of metropolitan thrown down the gauntlet, and on its flag are the words, "Reform, non-partisan re-

Of the pros and cons it would be indeliate for me in this correspondence to speak. In the first place, aside from a general nterest, it is not liable that the readers of THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE care the turn of their hand for New York city politics. but every reader everywhere necessarily looks with a greater or less degree of inter-

est to the effect our local elections have upon the issue in the contest for supremacy New York city is overwhelmingly Demo cratic, and under ordinary circumstances the counties in the interior and northern parts of the State are as overwhelmingly

Republican. The great parties are so even-ly divided in the Empire State that 5000 votes cast this way or that way determine oftentimes the result of the election, so that if by this issue the Republican State ticket receives 5000 or 10,000, and it is very likey to receive 25,000 votes, which ordinarily would be cast for the Democratic candidates, it goes without saying that the Democracy loses the State, the Republicans gain it, Cleveland gets a very black eye, and Governor Hill's chances will loom up in the horizon, as the smoke-revealed giant comed up before the eyes of the amazed fisherman, who kindly listened to his en-

the shore in which he had been confined. Just so With the Langiry. Who knows better than you who have een the Jersey Lily that she is not an artist, in the true sense of that term. We know, and she knows, and she ought to anow that we know, that she came here for one purpose—to make money. She cun-ningly utilized every faculty of her na ure and every facility within her reach—mental, moral, physical, social, financial-and good po nts of the Chinese, their industry, their fidelity, their ready acquiescence to she became the fashion, whereupon thoucustom, their neatness, their sobriety, the r law-abiding nature are as worthy of commendation, as their vices, their degraded per sonal habits, their deceits merit severest condemnation. But, if it is right for Patti. improved in her stage method goes without saying, for she is a woman naturally en-

we have our crazes along the line of pul-Yes, and I don't know but more. When you consider that Patti is paid \$5000 a night, that Christine Nilsson was paid \$2500 and Inica the same, and Lilly Lehman and Brandt, and all the stars in large streak of luck, a fashionable pastor is

Look at the Queen Anne houses that have been built within the last five years. Every church, every barn, every country residence with houses paying frequently from \$3000 and many of our city homes are built upon to \$10,000 a night, you can readily perceive models which 10 years ago would have been regarded as outre, absurd, ridiculous.

It is the Sentiment of the Time. That's all.

It is like the poke bonnet, the high hat, the little shoulder humps on the women's coats, the hoopskirts, the clinging garment, be put. If the querist uses the term senti-mental as indicative of mawkishness, I bustle, the pointed-toed boot, the English walking shoe, the heavy-headed cane. affirmative. If, on the other hand, he would Why, I remem er years ago one of Alvin indicate by that term an unusual degree of tenderness in considering the desires or the conditions of others. I would be disposed to say, yes, we are a sentimental people. That we are easily affected, easily add by a kind of sent ment which becomes a sert of craze a fashion. I think is yery. a sort of craze, a fashion. I think is very the lip of a young freight clerk named apparent. Take a somewhat familiar illusrefer to the case of a young lawyer, Delan- slapped him in the face, or applied oppro couldn't have been more euraged. Vet days and for the coming two weeks would to justified in believing Mr. Nicoll to be a man of unusual head, endowed by nature Express Company today the probabilities with extraordinary talent, prefoundly wise, of wide extended experience, more bonest tache. The first inveterate eigarette than his neighbors, more faithful to trust smoker I ever met was the late than his associates and that he had been General Charles P. Stone. I was correspondent singled out for special preferment by readent for the New York Times at the battle son of some unusual and extraordinary of Ball's Bluff, and accepted the courtes es ext nded me by General Stone, who was in mmand of the division at Poolesville And many of the men who write about Md. He smoked cigarettes continually, and him not only do not know him, but never his fingers, like those of Siro Delmonico saw him, and are as unknown to him as he another inveterate cigarette smoker, were to them. What are the facts? Mr. Nicoll stained yellow. That was in 1861, and at that time a boy with a c'garette in his mouth would have been a Barnum's Museum curiosity, while today a district mes-

> would strike an onlooker as in some sense unnatural. And so we go. It is a craze, a fashion. Today everybody drinks a goblet of boiling water before breakfast to tone up the stomach, tomorrow he wears electric belts to restore fading vitality. Today he wears an overcoat of the short box pattern with buttons as big as a breakfast plate, tomorrow a coachman's

senger boy without a cigarette, and the

average schoolboy, indeed, unfollowed by a

universally recognized cloud of stench.

his instep envelops him. Today the brim of one's hat is as straight and unyielding as a Quaker's conscience, tomorrow the brim is curled with the grace of a French dancing mester's salutation. Today a gentleman in full dress unaloved attracts the attention of his neighbors, tomorrow a man with groves upon his hands in church or theatre or opera house affords a topic for neighborly conversation. Today a vest is or heatrs or opera house anords a topic for neighborly conversation. Today a vest is buttoned high in the neck, tomorrow it is cut so low that the first east wind pierces it with nerve disturbing colic. Today a dozen skating rinks coin fortunes for their project is, tomorrow a universal pall of gloom, despondency and bankruptcy weighs every link in christendom into the very dust. So we go. Bloquently the facts to the jury, was entrusted naturally to the chief assistant,

So we go. Isn't it odd? Weather, wintry.

October's Regal Splendor. coronet of precious jewels bright Adorns October's queenly head

She walks upon a rug of ripened leaves, In oriental tintings rare; Or, smiling, tarries 'mid the grain's gold sheaves, And thistledown as light as air. The gavest biossoms deck her bosom fair-

Sa'vias and frost flowers blue— While garlanded about her sunny hair Are aster blooms of ev'ry hue. Her draperies are looned with brilliant wings; Her robes are trimmed with softest fur; And, merging from the wood, a coy nymph His goddess grand the scent of myrrh

Than ever nation spread for king!
Not England's empress, nor proud Russia's Czar,
Taste sweets like those her subjects bring.
She blandly sits beside a table spread With luscious grapes, sweet, julcy pears, And pyramids of apples blushing red, On which she sumptuously fares.

Her chosen guests wear robes of choicest hues. Woven by Nature's master hand, And tinted by the great artistic muse Presiding over sea and land. Plump plovers, piping, flit above her head; The brook flows singing at her feet, And climbing sweet peas waft from out their bed

Scents for her royal presence meet! On her rich robes the ripe nuts fall While nimble squirrels chat, and cathirds mock,
Upon the limbs of beeches tall.
All living things obey her wooing voice, And hover 'round her shining track;
For queenly maids like her can have their choice,
And never eager lovers lack.

And flood the trackless sea with light!

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

New York World and the papers that joined hands with it in this crusade, utterly unprecedented in the annals of metropolitan journal sm. The World has taken its stand manfully, clearly, unmistakably, and has the standard mangular than th The German steamer Westermand, about which some anx ety was felt in Antwrp and Brussels, arrived at New York on the 26th ult.

The steam whaler Orca, at San Francisco. reports the catch of the Arctic whaling leet for the season as the largest for many

It was reported on Thursday that there were no new cases of cholera on Swineburne island, Hoffman island or on the steem hip Br tannia. The Dominion government has divided Nova Scotia auto nine 1s. e.v districts, and appointed offic als to gather statistics of the fisheries in each of them.

fisheries in each of them.

The propeller Vernon has been lost on Lake Mich gan, north of Manitowoc, Wis. The entire crew, consisting of 22 persons, is supposed to have perished.

There were eight new cases and three deths from yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., Thursday. Father Peterman, a Catholic priest, was among the deaths.

The boiler in Jewett's m'll at Milledgeville, N.B., exploded Thursday, seriously in uring Perley Wetmore and Charles Gibbons and wrecking the building.

The High'and Park Hotel, situated 3½

bons and wrecking the building.

The High'and Park Hotel, situated 3½ miles from Detroit, Mich., and owned by Captain W. H. Stevens, was burned Wednesday evening. Loss \$50,00.

The Stuart Monument Association has purchased a fine granite shaft with which to mark the spot where the rebel General J. E. B. Stuart was mortally wounded. The secretary of the treasury has designated the Fourth Nat onal Bank of New York and the Merchants' National Bank of Newark, N. J., as government deposi-

reaties, and opened the box he found upon The dean of Harvard, Clement L. Smith. Professor Dorchester of the Boston University, and Rev. G. R. Scott, are among the Americans who will spend the winter in Berlin.

Berlin.

The standpipe of the Seneca Falls (N. Y.) water works burst Thursday. A column of water 30 feet in diameter and nearly 100 feet high caused a flood which did \$25,000 damage.

The Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company's works at Stillwater, Minn., were sold Thursday to the Minnesota Thresher Company (Senator Sabin) for \$1.105,000.

The funeral services of the late Hon. E.B. Washburne took place at Chicago, on the 25th ult. They were attended by many political and secial friends of the dead

tatesm n.

The cometroller of the currency has delared a dividend of 25 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, on claims proved, amounting

The brass workers of New York and Brooklyn, who went on strike some weeks ago to enfor e their demand for the Saturday half-holiday, are said to be showing signs of weakening. Immigrants who arrived in the Mediter-mean steamer Independente are being runted up in different cities throughout he ountry, and their baggage is receiving n extra fumigation.

an extra fumigation.

The "silver" anniversary of the Evangelical Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was held at Trinity Church, Philadelphia, on Friday. Bishop Whitaker presided.

Congressman Kelley of Pennsylvania is quoted as believing that the abolition of the tobacco taxes would be agreed to this winter. This would reduce the government revenues about \$28,000,000 yearly.

James A. Bailey has purchased the entire

Rear Admiral Worden, hero of the Moni-or and Merrimac fight, is living in Wash-ngton. He is 70 years of age, but looks rounger. He was retired from the navy in 1886 on full pay, and is thus in receipt of

\$3000 a year. 8°000 a year.

The commissions of 45 postmasters at presidential offices will expire during December Those in New England are: Hallowell, Me; Athol. Brockton, Cantrn. Hingham. Milton. Mass.; Woonsocket, R. I. In January 51 commissions will expire.

clusion.

The Alberta, a small steamboat plying between Memphis and White river, was burned Thursday of Indian Bay, Ark.. near the mouth of the White river. She was bound for Memphis with cotten and cotton seed. The cargo and the bocks and papers were destroyed. Coptain Gibbs, the first clerk, is missing. He was 60 years old and a vetern river man. The boat was valued at \$10,000.

\$10,000. The Hamburg-American Packet Company have entered into a contract with a shipbuilding company of Stettin for the construction of a fact steamer. The new vessel will be 460 feet long and 56 feet bram. The packet company is on the point of closing a contract with an English shipulding company for as milar ship. These steamers will run on the New York line, and are expected to be completed by the spring of 1889.

Jonas Murray arrived in Connellsville, Penn., recently in a dilapidated covered wagon drawn by two bony horses, having driven from Tom Green county. Tex., since April 1. A desyatch says he was forced to leave that community because of the severe drought of 188; in which he lost his entire catt'e herd and was himself reduced to the point of starvation. His wife, who left with him, died at Little Rock, Ark. He travelled over 2 00 miles.

catt'e herd and was h mself reduced to the noint of starvetion. H's wife, who left with h m, died at Little Rock, Ark. He travelled over 2 00 miles.

An attempt was made on the life of Rev. Wather Pepin at St. Telesphore, Que., on Thursday night. It is believed to have been done by saloon-keepers whom he had been instrumental in or nging to justice for the illega sale of li quor. Holes were hered in a stick of wood and filled with powder. After the letter was ignited the stick was thrown into Father Pepins's office, where it exploded, where king the house and furniture. The office is more diately under the room in which Father Pepin sleeps.

The steamer Zealander, from Sydney, Australia, brings full particulars of the surrender of Malietoa, the king of Samoa, to the German officin's. Malietoa, with his son and three chie's, was taken on beard the German cunboat Albatross shortly before she sailed for Europe on Oct. 5. Malieto. In a letter to the British and American crusuls, says that he surrendered to prevent the saughter of his people. He protests against the action of Germany, and charges Great Britain and the United States with failure to fulfil their promises of protection, repeatedly made.

The late Frank W. Pettygrove was the founder of Pertland Or. When he wa running a general merchand se store at Oregon City in 1843 he received from John P. Overton, a pioneer, an offer to sell him a tract of 640 acres of wild land for \$50 worth of goods from the store. Mr. Pettygrove was a Maine man and wanted to call it Portugate and the city of Portland today, its central portion on that 640 acre tract.

The New Haven Union prints an article.

Pettygrove w n. And there is the city Portland today, its central portion on

mitted their rivalry to the tossing of a cert and Pettygrove wn. And there is the city of Portland today, its central portion on that 640-acre tract.

The New Haven Union prints an article showing how General Master Workman Powderly managed to retain his position at the head of the Knights of Labor at the recent cony nition held in Minneapolis. The Powderly faction, it is stated, feared that there would be a strong effort to oust him. All the local assemblies in this distance they were clinquent in paying their dress. It was well known that District Master Workman Hernie, who is opposed to Powderly, would, in the ordinary course of things, be elected representative to the convention. But the suspending scheme prevented h sopposition having any effect on the convention. This same scheme was used with good effect in other cases, and the convention to Powderly was given as used with good effect in other cases, and the copposition to Powderly was given as little representation as possible. The local assemblies have recently been notified with

astonishing coolness that their suspension was simply a "cierical error." The end of the matter is not yet,
Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is a devout Presbyterian. She has taken a new in the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth avenue, of which Just ce Harlan's son, Rev. Richard D. Harlan, is past x.

The stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a meeting Friday, unanimously approved the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio lines. Three-fourths of the ntire stock was represented.

Henry Martin Jackson, the absconding

Henry Martin Jackson, the absconding paying teller of the sub-treasury, has been heard from. He has been seen in Toronto and in Hamilton and London, Ont. He had a woman with him who is not his wife.

A treight train on the Midland road was derailed near Floriss nt. Col., Friday, by a brok n rail. Fireman Torbett of Leady ite and Brakeman Dave Kelly were caught beneath the engine. Their heads were crushed to a jelly. Engineer Walter Meyer was perhaps fatally injured.

The Association for the Advancement of Women leg n ts fifteenth annual session in the Masome Temple on the 25th ult. The forenoon session was occupied in the election of officers, hea ing reports from other tranches of the erganization all over the United States, and discussing these reports.

Fully 500 ladies were present at the closing session. Fr day of the Women's Christian Associations at New York. Baltimere, Md., was chosen as the place for hoding the next convention, which will be in 1889. Mrs. Beebe, president of the New York Association, was chosen president of the next convention.

The east-bound accommodation train on the Florida Railway and Navigation Company's I ne ran off the track eight miles east of Tallahassee Friday. Two passenger cars fell 15 feet. There were 10 passenger aboard, five of whom were badly hurt. Among the injured was E. S. Crill, State treasurer.

reasurer.

Surgeon-General Hamilton has received a elegram from Dr. Porter, in charge of eller matters at Tampa. Fla., sayin.; "Do not as yet need professional assistance there have been about 225 to 250 cases of ellow ever and 34 deaths up to date. There were 14 new cases on the 25th ult. About 80 sick in town."

About 80 sick in town."

A Washington despatch says that the recent telegraph consolidation is very certa. In to result in serious efforts to secure leg slation to regulate interstate telegraphing, enator Cullom is quoted as saying that a number of bills have been draited, and that they will receive very general support.

The Roxbury Gaslight Company was robbed of over \$500 on Friday by a man and woman, unde ubte ly professionals, in the same bold way that the Cambridge S vings Bank was robed of thousands of dollars a dozen years ago. While the clerk was enticed outside the woman is supposed to have robbed the drawer.

In a britery investigation at Montreal,

In a britery investigation at Montreal, ast week. St nator This audean, under oath, inblushingry admitted that he had received \$1500 from the St. Lawrence Sugar definery for "expeciting" their petiticn for each ison to lay certain pipes, and ay wed hat he would have "struck" the company or a larger sum had he thought he would ave got it.

or a larger sum had he thought he would have got it.

Henry M. Jackson, cashier of the New York sub-treasury, is a defaulter and has led to Canada. The discrepancy in his accounts was first d scovered on Saturday last when he halled to appear at his desk. A hasty examination by Treasurer Candi howed a defalcation of \$10,000 and this, o far, seems the extent of the theft from he government. ne government.

the government.

A Scranton, Penn., special says that Mr. Powderly's friends understand that he expect, upon returing from the leade ship of the Knights of Labor, to become chief of the department of 1 bor, which he is trying to nduce Congress to establish. He is said to be on such freendly terms with President Cleveland as to in ure his appointment if the department is created.

Thursday, morning the standing of the

Congressman Kelley of Pennsylvan'a is quoted as believing that the abolit'on of the tobacco taxes would be agreed to this winter. This would reduce the government revenues about \$28,000,000 yearly.

James A. Bailey has purchased the ent're interest of James L. Hytch'nson, F. W. Cole and J. E. Cooper in the Barnum and London circus, menagerie, hippodrome, etc. The firm will now be Barnum & Bauey

On a grade on the Hilbrois Control sei

On a grade on the Illinois Central rairoad near Dixon, Ill., Fiday, a freight train in two sections was going north, when the second section ian into the first, throwing the engine and 12 cars from the track. The eng neer of the second section was seriously in ured. Ten of the wrecked cars caught fire and were consumed. The breaking down of the engine of the first section caused the accident.

A serious water famine prevails through.

section caused the accident.

A serious water famine prevails throughcut the two western ters of Ohio counties
and the adjoining terr tory of Indiana and
upon the table lands and extended level
stretches, away from the larger striams;
catile a e actually suffering for drink. Farm
and village wells are dry, and in other wells
the low stage of water is treeding typhoid
fever and kindred diseases.

Rep. Howard who have been separated abouts hitherto have been unknown.

The propers for the organization of the British Exchange in America have been filed in New York. The exchange will be a sort of commercial club, to which only British shiects will be allowed by the brighted by the word as a general exchange and place of registration for Englishmen in Rendolph & Clower by the word of the word of the state of the commercial club, to which only British is subjects will be allowed by the state of the word of the sort of commercial club, to which only British is subjects will be allowed by the state of the word of the howard in the woods and at last accounts were exchanging shots with him. It is intended to eatly the state of the word of the word of the state of the word of the state of the word of the word of the word of the state of the word of the word of the state of the word of t

America.

Rendeliph & Clowes have just completed the largest dynamite projectile ever made in Waterbury. Conn. It is a seamles frawn bryss shell 6 feet 8 inches long inside, diametrical measurement, and 16 inches in thickness. The weight is 200 pounds. The shell, with a conical head, is all in one piece. The shell is to be used in the Zalinski gun.

Erastus Wiman delivered an address at Onebec, last week on "Commercial Union." The meeting was largely attended. All the delegates from the magit me provinces of the inter-povincial congress were present. Mr. Ladrot, president of the Board of Trade, occupied the chair. Mr. Wiman's address was well received, the sneaker being frequently appleuded, and a hearty vite of thanks to him was passed at its conclusion.

The Alberta, a small steamboat plying between Memphis and White river, was burned functional for Memphis with cotten and cotton seed. The cargo and the books and papers were destroyed. Captain Gibbs, the first clerk.

and that his children are likely to be turned out of doors.

Systematic robbing of freight cars on the Southern Pacine ra Iroad has been going on for six months between Tue on and El Paso. Detectives have arrested J. Grimth, freight condactor; Charles Eddy and J. Buichel, freight brakemen. The evidence pointed strongly to them. All confessed their guilt and implicated others, More ariests will be made. A large amount of goods have been stolenduring the last six mon his and disposed of at Tueson, Benson, Wilcox, El Paso and intermediate points.

In general orders No. 2, the national commander of the G. A. R. announces the earnountents: Inspector - general, I. M. Hedges, Havershaw, M. Y.; assistant adjutant-general, Robert Stratton, Minn abolis. The executive committee of the council of admin straion will consist of William Mocieiland, Pittsburg; R. F. Wilson, Chicago; F. C. Diety, Zanesville, O.; A. K. Newman, Cedar Falls, Ia.; J. H. Drake, St. Paul; J. S. Clarkson, Omaha; G. C. Gnty, Chippewa Falls, W. S. The pension committee will be composed of G. L. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.; Lours Wa, ner. Philadelphia; James Tanner, Brooklyn; J. S. Kountz, Toledo; and J. W. Bursh, Syracuse, Ill.

The cornerstone of the monument to General Robert E. Lee was laid in Richmond on Thursday last. In spite of heavy rain which lasted all day, the out-door ceremony was a reat success. Dense crowds packed the sidewalks along the whole route of march, and the entitusiasm of the populace was given vent to in almost incessant cheers, to be but non ased as some havorite or famed or, anizatin spassed by. Atout the time the nead of the procession had rea hed the wis ern corporate limis, the rain was descending so havily that the programme was cut short by the pist-poement of the reading of the poem and deliver, of the ration.

A street encounter took place at Louisville by twe in W. B. Flein in ., ex-associate judge of the district of New Mexico, and B dderman Dupont, proprictor of the Commercial and the Post. These two papers have for som of the d strict of New Mexico, and B d man Dupont, proprietor of the Commen and the Post. These two papers have some time been making editorial respectively. These two papers have some time been making editorial respectively. These two papers have some time been making editorial respectively. The strict of rid of and in one or two instances these referent have been quite off have. Mr. Fien had requested Mr. Dupont to have the stopped, but that senteman did not one ply with the recuest. The two met in a seet shortly after noon, when Mr. Fien attacked Mr. Dupont with a cane, cut and but sing its nace only. Friends terfered an the row was stopped, but the opinion that more trouble will result the opinion that more trouble will result he stanner Aderson arrived at the moray, Ont., Thursday, from Man to island, and brought news of two wre which have not yet been reported. On the barge Syvina Monton of Detroit, whose satety much anxiety has been pressed. The Morten was driven ashom Manitoulin sland near Michaels bay, crew of five mights without food, but escaped and are now safe on the island.



matter of interest to everybody. The history of Abraham Lincoln during the War-the personal, inner history-will be recounted by the private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln. The Siberian traveller, George Kennan, who has just returned from en eventful journey of 15,000 miles through Siberia and Russia, undertaken with an artist, at the expense of THE CENTURY, will make his report on "Siberia and the Exile System," in a series of papers which will astonish the world. Mr. Kennan made the personal acquaintance of some 300 exiled Nihilists and Liberals. Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," George W. Cable, Frank R. Stockton, and other famous authors, will furnish novels and and novelettes; there will be narratives of personal adventure

in the War-tunneling from Libby prison, etc., etc., with an article by Gen. Sherman on "The Grand Strategy of the War"; articles bearing upon the International Sunday-School Lessons, richly illustrated; papers on the West, its industries and sports; beaut fully illustrated articles on Fnglish Cathedrals, etc., etc. You cannot afferd to be without THE CENTURY. It has recently been said by

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abouts of either.

At the missionary council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia on the 26th ult., the board of managers reported the following receits: Legacies, \$29.170; from other sources, \$295.795; specials, \$69.778; enrolment fund, \$17.697; total, \$402.440, or a decrease of \$17.328 over the receipts of 1886. The number of centributing congregations was 2200, while last year the number was 2376.

over the receipts of 1886. The number of centributing congregations was 2200, while last year the number was 2376.

The seaman of the Canadian cruiser Arcadia has been paid off in Halfax, and the vessel will be laid up for the winter. This step may be taken as indicative of the close of the fishing season. A small steam launch, the Dream, sthe only vessel that will remain in commission. She will cruise chiefly in the Bay of Fundy for the protection of the herr ng fisheries.

A New York telegraph operator named William Murphy made a determined attempt to commit suicide on Thursday. He she thimself twice in the breast with triffing effect, then cut himself on the head with a hife, and finally fractured his skull with a pistol. Joss of consciensness prevented further experiments, a though on the floor beside him lay a rope with a noose in it. He stands a chance of recovering.

A telegraph pole laid across the Rock Island road, between Mencoka and Morris, Friday morning about 3 o'clock, wiecked freight train No. 16. Engineer John Mills and Fireman Orff were instantly killed, and the head brekeman was fatally injured. The miscreants doubtless int inded to wreck the Kansas City express, due at 4.20 a. m. The passenger train was 15 minutes late, and the freight rulled out ahead to run to Mencoka striking the obstruction with the result as stated.

"One thing that was gained by Mr. Gould in securing the franchise of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph," said Mr. Garrett. "was the increase of the rate of telegraph tolls, Five cents meant \$1,000,000 a year to his company, and with the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph," said Mr. Garrett. "was the increase of the rate of telegraph tolls, Five cents meant \$1,000,000 a year to his company, and with the Baltimore & Ohio out of the way he was enabled to save the interest on \$3,000,000 more. One of the hims that annoved me the mo t was when I heard that the company had been so'd out for \$5,000,000, when we should have had \$10,000,000 for it. The property was worth it, and Mr. Gould knew i

negotiations."

The desnatch from P'ttsburg which stated that Rev. Father Brennan of Newark, N. J., hed said that Dr. McGlvnn had evpressed a wilingness to ask forgiv ness of the church, and that h's re n'ta'ement would follow, was shown to the doctor, who said: "The desnatch is most absured and untree from beginning to end. The Fether Brennan alleged to have made the statement is described as paster of one of the principal Roman Catholic churches of Newark, but I do not believe there is any such man. The story is talse that Brennan and the others named, or any one, met me and that I expressed to them repentance. How could I rement when I am not conscious of having committed any offence?" egotiations.

FARMER KAISER SHOT

While Protecting His Crops from Thieves - Story of the Dastardly Deed as Told by the Dying Man. NEW YORK, Oct. 31.-Frederick Kaiser, a

told him to leave the premises. head, leaving the skull bare. The two men jumped into the r wagon and dro towards Canarsie. Nothing has since been

A physician was called in, and drected that the man be sent to the Flatbush hospital. The entire neighborhood was aroused as soon as the news of the shooting had circulated, and lunting parties were organized to scour the woods. Each party was supplied with shotguns.

FOUND A CRAVE IN THE SEA. A Fishing Boat Swamped and Three

Men Lose Their Lives. HALIFAN, N. S., Oct. 27 .- A fishing boat cwied by Freeman Pye was sunk on Islands yesterday, and the three men on board were lost. It was blowing hard at stores for the sea was running and the sea was running the sea was runnin oods Freeman Pye, Henry Fleet and August REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., 27 Kuby Street Barnard. The first two were married and Boston, Mass. Barnard. The first two were married and leave families. Pye's father and brother were speaking to those on the boat from another only a few minues before. The vessel suddenly disapp ared unobserved, and when search was make for traces of those on board, all that could be found was a hat and a couple of gangboards floating about.

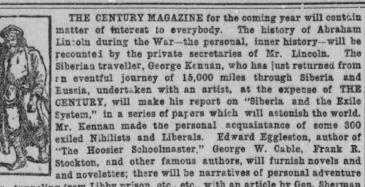
Montana Miners Killed. BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 31 .- Jeremiah Lynch an expiosion of giant powder in a mine at Anaconda yesterday. Their bodies were

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den. Colonel Collings worth and others. The principals have thus far evaded arrest, and no one seems to know the whereabouts of either.

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ing, Wood Filling, Polish, Stains for Wood, to Clean Pictures, to Restore Old Paintings.

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